

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 396.]

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[5 of Vol. 57.]

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

DESCRIPTION of the TEMPLE of VIS-  
VACARMA, HEWN out of ELORA  
MOUNTAIN. (*With an Engraving.*)

CAPTAIN SEELY, of the Bombay Native Infantry, has just published a very interesting volume, on "The Wonders of Elora." It appears that these famous temples and dwellings are excavated out of a mountain of granite, and extend upwards of a mile and a quarter.

It was, he says, not without emotion, that I entered the pretty little rural village of Elora, embosomed in a grove of trees, inhabited by Brāhmans; and, on account of the holiness of the spot, the troops stationed here were Rajpoots. The whole district then belonged to the Mahratta prince Holkar, whose mother was a munificent patroness to the Brāhmans and devotees living in the neighbourhood. I at once rushed into the wonders and glories of these immortal works; but it is totally impossible to describe the feelings of admiration and awe excited on the mind upon first beholding these stupendous excavations. On a close approach to the temples, the eye and imagination are bewildered with the variety of interesting objects that present themselves on every side.

Conceive the burst of surprise at suddenly coming upon a stupendous temple, within a large open court, hewn out of the solid rock, with all its parts perfect and beautiful, standing proudly alone upon its native bed, and detached from the neighbouring mountain by a spacious area all round, nearly 250 feet deep, and 150 feet broad: this unrivalled fane rearing its rocky head to a height of nearly 100 feet—its length about 145 feet, by sixty-two broad—having well-formed door-ways, windows, staircases to its upper floor, containing fine large rooms of a smooth and polished surface, regularly divided by rows of pillars: the whole bulk of this immense block of isolated excavation being upwards of 500 feet in circumference, and, extraordinary as it may appear, having beyond its areas three handsome figure-galleries,

or virandas, supported by regular pillars, with compartments hewn out of the boundary scarp, containing forty-two curious gigantic figures of the Hindoo mythology—the whole three galleries in continuity, enclosing the areas, and occupying the almost incredible space of nearly 420 feet of excavated rock; being, upon the average, about thirteen feet two inches broad all round, and in height fourteen feet and a half; while, positively, above these again are excavated fine large rooms. Within the court, and opposite these galleries, or virandas, stands Keylas the Proud, wonderfully towering in hoary majesty—a mighty fabric of rock, surpassed by no relic of antiquity in the known world.

Keylas is but one out of about a dozen that are hewn out of this mountain. A range of distinct habitations and temples extend along the line, to the right and left, for more than a mile and a quarter, in a direction nearly north and south.

A few yards further to the southward stands Teen Tal (three stories), a vast excavation, hollowed out of the very bowels of the mountain; having three spacious floors, distinct, and standing over each other, ascended by regular flights of steps leading into the upper stories like those of a large mansion. If Keylas, from its figure, gallery, areas, and insular situation, stands pre-eminent, Teen Tal, from its immensity of excavation, massive pillars, and rich sculptures, nearly rivals its neighbour in grandeur.

The arched temple of Visvacarma is a singular and unique piece of incredible labour, and is enough of itself to stamp the glory of any country. Human industry and skill are here seen in unequalled perfection. This astonishing cavity is hewn out of the solid rock, penetrating 130 feet into it; exhibiting a deep spacious temple, having an arched or circular roof, a series of octangular pillars reaching down the whole length of the temple to the farther or eastern end, where stands an

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immense

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immense insulated hemispherical mass of rock, as an altar. In front of it are figures, as seen in the accompanying plate, which gives a correct view of the interior of the temple.

This temple, or vaulted chapel, is named Visvacarma, from the architect who excavated the whole of these works, under the patronage of Vishnu and the Pandoos. The length to the wall in the rear of the altar is eighty feet: from the floor to the centre of the arch, thirty-five feet six inches: breadth from each boundary-wall, forty-four feet. The figure, in front of the great altar, has a kind of canopy spread over him, with his hands raised a little, the palms and fingers being closed up, as if in the act of meditation or prayer. He is supported on his right and left by two figures of Bheema and Ranga, and, by way of eminence, Sri Ranga (another name for Siva or Mhah Deo). The small figures represented over the entablature of the pillars were the favourite servants of Visvacarma, whom he thus honoured by giving them a station from which they might view the place they themselves had assisted in forming. From the sides of the roof project small beams of rock, or rafters, arched, and extending over the whole of the orbicular roof. They are about seven inches thick; and the entire breadth is ribbed in this way.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N consequence of a statement in the Monthly Magazine of April last, in which allusion is made by Mr. Cowdry to the patent apparatus of Messrs. Deurbroucq and Nichols, we feel called upon to make a few observations on the subject.

Our object is to oppose the delusive prospects advanced by that gentleman in his explanation to the practical brewer of the delicate operation of the process of fermentation by a modified use of the original apparatus, applied in such a form, as, in the first place, to subject them to a penalty from information of the officers of Excise, for distilling spirit contrary to the present regulations; in the second place, for an infringement of Messrs. Derbroucq and Nichols's patent; and, in the third place, from incurring an expence that can afford them no satisfactory results.

We are far from wishing to be at issue with Mr. Cowdry, but cannot fail no-

ting how obligingly he professes himself an advocate for remunerating the patentees for their trouble and expence in establishing an apparatus which is about to produce a new era in fermentation, and then with how little compunction he recommends the infringement of their patent right, because a subject of such great importance should not be confined and shackled by patent regulations: the same objection might have been made to Messrs. Bolton and Watt's discovery of the steam-engine, and all other inventions of equal importance to the country, had the public been guided by the same illiberality that Mr. Cowdry entertains towards the promoters of this. With the same indifference, Mr. Cowdry appears to have copied whatever suited his convenience from their pamphlet, explanatory of the original process. The futility of his plan is sufficiently obvious to the practical brewer, who knows the difficulty of producing good beer when the atmospheric temperature in summer is as high as 70°; but the public generally are as little aware as Mr. Cowdry appears to be himself, of the state of a gyle of beer in a close tun, with the bulk and temperature increasing from 70° to 80° or higher, enclosed in a non-conducting vessel without a condensing power over the surface of the beer, the gyle dissipating in a proportionate degree its flavour, and in a violent state of ebullition; neither does Mr. Cowdry inform us of any tangible mode of reinstating the aroma and spirit in the beer, even if it were to be permitted by the Excise. Mr. Cowdry does not seem to be acquainted with the various unsuccessful attempts that have been made, both in France and other places, to supersede the invention, and deprive the inventress, Madame Gervais, of the honour and profit of her discovery. Some of her antagonists have pretended her system was not new, and that the principle of close fermentation was known long ago; but what has that to do with the new system, which does not merely consist in fermenting in close vessels, but also in condensing the spirit and aroma evolved during the process by means of a cool medium connected mediately or immediately with the fermenting vat, in order to restore the spirit and aroma to the gyle in conformity with the present Excise Laws; and, at the same time, to preserve that certain internal temperature which is most



most congenial, and essentially necessary, for a good fermentation. The only question possible, as to the originality of the invention, is, whether this method was ever before publicly applied or not? We answer No; for if it had, why should the celebrated Olivier de Serre, the learned Abbé Rosier; and, in more modern times, Count Chaptal, who have all written complete treatises on the subject of fermentation, have regretted the loss of a considerable quantity of spirit carried away along with the carbonic acid gas.

In addition, it may be stated, that the new process has been examined carefully by the leading chemists of this country, who appear to possess but one opinion as to its general utility.

The detractors of Madame Gervais having failed in the attempts to prove her system not new, have endeavoured to find out, and have even publicly offered, substitutes to enable the manufacturers to elude the payment of a remuneration to the inventress; but they have not succeeded in overcoming a system founded on the strictest laws of chemistry and natural philosophy; and which, for simplicity and easy application, can vie with any modern discovery. A detail of the various schemes proposed, will show the deficiency and ignorance of the projectors, and sufficiently prove the absurdity of the inventions. The proprietor of a vineyard near Bourdeaux, in a pamphlet, wherein every possible argument is used in favour of close fermentation, concludes by proposing a method, which consists in making the fermenting vat air-tight, with an aperture, about the size of a bung-hole, for the escape of the carbonic acid gas. So glaring a contradiction did not prevent some proprietors from making trials of a system which was stated to be founded upon actual experiments. One was made at Epernay, in Champagne, by a gentleman of the name of Godard Rojer. The fermentation commenced the second day, and continued for about thirty hours nearly in the same way as in an open vessel; but the third day the heat developed by fermentation, being more concentrated, (and having no refrigerator to counteract its power,) expanded the fluid, and caused it to flow out at the bung-hole, by which means a great part was lost; and, had he not directed his cooper to ascend the vat, and with an axe knock in the head, it

would shortly have burst, as the wine was forcing its way with great violence between the staves of the vat. Another gentleman, who entitles himself a chemist, has recommended to his countrymen at Toulouse the adoption of a tube connected with the working tun, made air-tight, and turned into a vessel full of water, and immersed several inches. This plan, at first sight, appeared to promise some of the advantages secured by Madame Gervais's apparatus; but, like the former, was in great danger of bursting by the concentration of heat. A third plan has been proposed, and its resemblance to the last is so great, that we should not have mentioned it had it not been supported by more insidious arguments, and founded on theories calculated to seduce the unguarded, and betray them into endless expences. This consists in conveying the spirit and aroma evolved during fermentation, from the working-tun to a condensor, not immediately connected with it, by a tube, and then conveying the gas from the condensor to another vessel full of water by means of another tube; and even a second condensor, and a third pipe, is recommended, if necessary, by this author. It would be useless dwelling on the fallacy and complication of this plan, whilst it possesses the same fatal objections of the two former; and which, for want of the condensor, becomes more dangerous in proportion as the quantity of fluid is greater: added to which, they are infringements of the patent which claims every cool medium applied to the condensing of the spirit and aroma evolved during fermentation, whether mediately or immediately connected with the fermenting vat.

We shall conclude, by saying, the great number of experiments we have witnessed in this country, both on small and very large quantities, leave us no room to doubt that Madame Gervais's apparatus, as introduced by Messrs. Derbroucq and Nichols, in its uncomplicated form, is the only one likely to secure to the manufacturers of fermented liquors all the advantages of close fermentation, without exposing them to risk, danger, or inconvenience: and any person wishing to adopt the same, will be treated with by us, (Gray and Dacre,) their agents at Westham, Essex, who have already granted licences to Messrs. Whitbread and Co. brewers, Messrs. Bishop and Co. British wine makers of London, with several other

other concerns of less magnitude, all of whom confirm the importance of the process.

GRAY and DACRE.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**H**AVING my time very much occupied in the conducting of an extensive concern, I have little time to devote to literature; and did not, on that account, know, that you had honoured my improvements, in an application of Roman stone, with notice in your Journal, until a friend favoured me with a perusal of a number for June 1823, and that of the current month.

To enumerate the very many purposes to which I have applied this useful discovery, would appear like vanity in me, and the length of the communication would be inconvenient to you. I will, therefore, with your permission, confine my reply strictly to the questions asked by your Haverfordwest correspondent, and content myself with inviting the curious to inspect, at my depository, the rest. The application of Roman stone to the embellishing and landscape gardening, with picturesque objects, is practicable, whether it be for bridges, fountains, temples, statues, busts, or vases, some of which articles I have a large collection of; and, being formed of calcined substances, is as durable as Portland stone. The same composition will be found equally beneficial to rural economy. In cow-houses, it will be found a most neat and cleanly flooring, that may be washed down with water. Piggeries and pig-baths, &c. may be formed of this material, so that the whole may be kept sweet and clean. I am not fully able to answer the query of your correspondent respecting comparative price between the Roman stone and Portland; but, on a rough calculation, should suppose from one-eighth to three-fourths of the amount; the garden vases, &c. considerably less than that, and are highly ornamental for the reception of plants in conservatory, &c.

*Little Titchfield-street,* F. AUSTIN.  
*Portland Chapel.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N the third and fourth of my recently published DIALOGUES, I have developed a new theory of electrical and galvanic excitement. I explained it on the principle of the action and re-action of atoms, without requiring

the aid of any of those gratuitous fluids which have rendered the *modus operandi* of all these phenomena so incomprehensible and inapplicable. When I came to treat of magnetism, that opprobrium on the human faculties, I found that all its mysteries yielded, by considering iron in regard to this excitement as performing the same office in magnetism as the wide range of non-electrics in electricity; or, in truth, as the only non-magnetic; and I determined, by this analogy, that magnetic iron is merely a galvanic arrangement on the surface of iron or steel.\*

Having explained the *local* phenomena, I ventured into the bottomless ocean of polarity, declination, and inclination, and hazarded some *conjectures*; but, as will appear by what follows, failed, where so many have failed before me. Piqued at my error, I have reconsidered the subject, and I now hasten to submit my improved views to the readers of the Dialogues, and others who are interested in these most curious enquiries.

In the first place, I will state what the directive force cannot be, and then submit my views of what it is, with all the deference which the judgment of others, and the difficulty of the subject, demands.

I conceive that the directive power arises from no internal appetite or innate propensity of the affected bar, because this would be to render it sentient.

I conceive that the direction is not created by distant iron, or *either pole would be directed indifferently*.

I conceive that it is no circulation or current from the poles to the equator, or from the equator to the poles, *because, in either case, the same poles would not be constant in both hemispheres*.

I conceive that it is not a single action on either of the poles determining the direction of both; or that any single influence, proceeding as a current from the south, determines that of the north, or *vice versa*, because the phenomena of dip alternates in both hemispheres.

I conceive that it is no current (as has lately

\* That the agency and government of a magnet arises from a mere affection of the surface, and an action of that surface on the intervening space, as in electricity, is evident from the consideration that its power is the same, however thin be the metal, that it is destroyed by rust, wet, &c. and that its force is as the surface.



lately been asserted,) parallel, or nearly so, to the earth's equator, because such current would not discriminate between the two poles, and the poles would be indifferently directed under such general lateral impulse.

I conceive that no current, mechanically acting, can explain the phenomena; because, in such case, it would direct other bodies, as well as magnetic ones.

I conceive that it is not (as I had before supposed) an effluvium proceeding from the earth, because the affinities would then be the same every where, yet either pole dips in its own hemisphere.

I conceive that the same cause extends over both hemispheres; for the north pole of the magnet is always directed to the northward, and the south pole to the southward. But each operative cause is strongest in its own hemisphere, for similar poles dip only in their own hemisphere; while the contrary poles lift the most iron, because the earth acts less on that pole.

I conceive that it arises from no magnet or magnets within the earth, because these would direct all iron without process or preparation; because, if existing, it merely adopts another effect for an original cause; and because it does not explain varying declination without absurd hypotheses that the earth is hollow, that the magnets revolve, &c. &c.

I conclude, therefore, universally, that magnetic polarity arises from no circulation whatever, from no masses of iron or loadstone, nor from any general gross action or propulsion.

Yet a magnet is directed, regularly varies in its direction, and regularly inclines to the horizon!

A more complicated conundrum never therefore was presented to the curiosity and enquiry of mankind!

It is a mundane effect, and yet the globe selects for its action a particular preparation of iron. The mystery lies, then, in the preparation, and in some connection between its excitement and the constant state of the globe.

This, at any rate, is narrowing the question to the simple nature of the preparation, and to the examination of its possible relation to general causes of similar affections.

According to my theory, a magnet is merely a natural galvanic arrangement, made up of galvanised parts or spaces, which act in series from end to end, or rather in the adjoining space,

from one opposed surface of iron to another.

It appears by old and new experiments, that all magnets can be directed by artificial influence of like kind, as by galvanism and electricity, but of which the species is contrary to that said to be attracted or repelled.

It would seem, then, *beyond all question*, that the influence which occasions the direction and dip, must be of the kind, but of the contrary species to that which affects the near pole of the directed magnet.

It appears, however, that this directive force can be no general current, because no current would agree with the relative and absolute character of the phenomena; yet happily, by the new theory of electric, galvanic, and magnetic excitement, no current exists, or is necessary to the effects.

If, therefore, we divest the generation of these phenomena of the old gratuitous and ridiculous hypotheses about fluids and currents of fluids; and if we adopt the new theory of the correlative action of the atoms which produce the effects called acidity, alkalinity, heat, and light; we shall find less difficulty, perhaps none, in accounting for the origin, extension, and variable action of the species of similar influence by which the globe itself, and a species of electrical action generally, affects the magnet.

If we look at Jupiter, Venus, or Mars, we lose that erroneous idea of vastness which seems at first incompatible with the notion of a galvanized mass so bulky as the earth. We know that proximity of variously constructed bodies generates the correlative actions called electric and galvanic; hence there is little difficulty in conceiving, that most of the solid parts of the globe are subject to this condition. Nothing more than juxta-position seems necessary of such bodies as we know compose the earth; and the diversified substances, and their accidents of mutual position, would evidently produce, at the surface, after the manner of a galvanic combination, every variety of intensity in the results.

The proofs are to be found in the known electricity of the atmosphere, in storms of thunder and lightning, in the phenomena of earthquakes by land and sea, in aurora borealis, and, in fine, in the direction, inclination, and declination, of the needle. To which we might, perhaps,

perhaps, add, the germination and growth of vegetables, and many other phenomena, if it were not dangerous at once to push a new principle too far. At any rate, different strata would produce varied galvanic and magnetic action; and, carrying our ideas to Jupiter, Venus, or Mars, we may easily conceive their opposed hemispheres, or antipodes, to be in contrary states.

Variations of variations may be referred to the oblique motions of the earth producing oblique action, re-action, and counter-action; to increased and diminished action in various situations; and to cycles of heat and weather resulting from the obliquity of the planes of the equator and orbit, and the cycles of their motions.

Here would be no current or fluid irreconcilable with the phenomena; but a silent, appropriate, constant, continuous, and effective action and re-action, such as we know operates in our experiments. We have only to understand the local operation, and get rid of the wild notion of fluids *sui generis*, and then the subject becomes as intelligible as any in philosophy.

The motions, actions, and re-actions, of both hemispheres, are a counter-balance and contrast to each other; and antipodes may be regarded as the opposed ends of galvanic combinations. At the same time, there must be many poles, interruptions, deflections, and degrees of ultimate excitement, depending on various materials and circumstances, but serving to create all those varied results which appear in magnetic phenomena.

But galvanic or correlative action does not take place as the mere consequence of continuity. There must be a difference in the conducting powers, or in the excitement of one of the ends to produce phenomena. This difference may be created by the vertical position of the sun, sometimes in one hemisphere, and sometimes in the other; and to this, in a general way, may be referred the original mundane, or hemispherical, excitement; while the resulting general effect, determined by general actions and particular re-actions, would be the magnetic equator and poles. Nor do I entirely exclude the difference in motion of the two hemispheres arising from the aqueous bulk of the southern, and its consequent effect, an elliptical orbit, while the contrasted component

parts of the two hemispheres may have their peculiar agency.

Different galvanic arrangements indicate all those changes of character, and intensity in the results, which lead us to the peculiar atoms affected by magnetic galvanism, and indicate that they are of the smallest or purest kind, and similar to the small atoms which compose light when moved in one manner, and heat when moved in another, and whose chemical and magnetizing qualities harmonize with the facile passage of the magnetic influence through solids.\*

I wish, however, to avoid details in this communication. It is enough at one time to suggest the principle, and to leave the following questions for the consideration of anxious enquirers:

Whether all these phenomena do not result from the correlative action of atoms which, in different kinds and circumstances, produce acidity and alkalinity, electricity, galvanism, &c. &c.?

Whether the smallest or purest of those atoms do not, under particular affections, produce the phenomena of heat, light, and magnetism?

Whether the larger, or grosser, or combined, do not produce the phenomena of electricity and galvanism?

Whether the masses of the earth are not subject to a constant, though variable, galvanic action?

Whether atmospherical electricity and lightning are not chiefly owing to this mundane galvanism?

Whether earthquakes do not palpably arise from it, as proved by the phenomena sensible at sea?

Whether volcanos are not a variety of the same general cause?

Whether the *aurora borealis* is not an effect of hemispherical restoration?

I put these questions; but, before they are correctly answered, it will be necessary to understand the nature of electric, galvanic, and magnetic excitement, without the aid of the mystical fluids, to whose *hocus pocus*, and *will-o'-the-wisp* activity, they have hitherto been assigned. This new theory being conceded, (and, if studied, it will be difficult not to concede it,) we then are no longer puzzled by circulating fluids. and

\* May not the affection through solids proceed by re-action through the adjoining earth, and around the solid? If so, half the magnetic miracle terminates.



and we reduce all these difficulties of atomic phenomena to the single principle of correlative action, or of equal momentum in every equal space, i. e. differently divided on two sides by more motion and less matter, or less motion and more matter, while the sudden or silent restoration creates all our phenomena.

Viewing the whole globe as in a species of galvanic action, and the northern hemisphere in one state, and the southern in the contrary, we arrive at a competent cause of a directive force; for each hemisphere will present a preponderating action to a pole in the contrary state, and the opposite pole will seek the parts towards the other hemisphere. This preponderating action will necessarily lead to the dip of the pole most acted upon, and the dip will depend on the energy of the sub-strata in producing or conducting the atomic action called galvanic.

At the same time as the terrestrial masses are subject to a compound reaction from the oblique direction of the rotating and orbicular forces, the position of the galvanic poles will not be in the mundane poles, but in points determined by the angles of re-action, or within  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees of either pole.

Again, as these points are determined by motions which do not exactly return into themselves, so they will not be fixed, but move in the same cycles as the earth's own motions, of which motions they are the mere results. Nor is it difficult, on this principle, to comprehend the formation of the peculiar curves of magnetic variation; for, as the globular figure gives a peculiar direction to every rhomb-line on the surface, so the continuity of the rhomboidal points will, on the surface, generate such magnetic curves. The principle of action being understood, and the chief elements given, it would not be difficult to reduce the whole to a rigid geometrical analysis.

At the same time, it is not to be concluded, that the energy developed by the juxtaposition of the terrestrial masses is exactly the same as that deduced from an ordinary galvanic trough. It is merely contended, that it results from the same principle of action, and probably bears the same relation to galvanism that galvanism bears to electricity. In some cases, its action may be immediate; and, in others, be what is called induced excitement,

depending on the proximate materials; and hence local variations and differences of intensity. Light and heat, too, would affect it; and, in truth, I consider the atoms which produce the phenomena to be the same which, under different modes of action, produce light and heat. All these phenomena are produced by the conflicts of atoms; and all the absurdities, of which we have for ages been the dupes, have arisen from causes being assigned to qualities and appetites instead of matter in motion. Banish the attractive and repulsive powers, the fluids *sui generis*, and the other inventions of ignorance, quackery, and superstition; and in varied matter and motion we shall easily detect all the mysteries of nature, and find that they are sublime, and worthy of their Artizan, only because they are simple and harmonious.

R. PHILLIPS.

Tavistock-Square.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I OBSERVE, in Mr. Tredgold's "Principles of Warming and Ventilating Buildings," that he assumes an excess of heat of  $16^{\circ}$  of Fahrenheit, as ordinarily prevailing in a London house-chimney, above the heat of the ambient air, for effecting the ascent and discharge of the smoke from the chimney top.

From the great care and accuracy with which the author's data for calculating seem in general obtained, I presume he has sufficient grounds for this assumption; although, as far as I have noticed, they are not stated. I much wish, therefore, that some of your ingenious contributors, who may happen, by means of a flat roof, to have ready access to the tops of their chimneys, would make and send to you the results of a series of experiments, through the various seasons, and at different intervals after the morning lighting of the fires, of the actual heat in the tops of chimney-pots, and of the ambient air at the same times.

I mention here, the heat in the top of the chimney-pot, because this is the most accessible point to which we can apply a thermometer; and also from an opinion, that the heat here chiefly regulates the discharge of the smoke, and noxiously carbonized gases of our domestic fires. It has occurred to me also, in taking this view of the matter, that the use

use of a thin chimney-pot, whose inside is so much cooled by the surrounding air and cold wind, is the cause of many a chimney's smoking: and that the sheet-iron funnels, often erected as a mode of cure, are from this cause inefficient, unless raised inordinately high. Towards confirming or confuting this last opinion, I wish that comparative experiments should at the same time be made, of the actual heat in the tops of iron funnels, in those of chimney-pots, and in the tops of brick chimneys, having no more than a sufficient extent of opening, and provided with a properly formed coping, like that shown by Mr. Tredgold in p. 91. The subject is one of great importance to domestic comfort; and will, I hope, attract the notice of the proper persons to give it an experimental elucidation.

O. H.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

RAMAGE'S REFLECTING TELESCOPE.

(With an Engraving.)

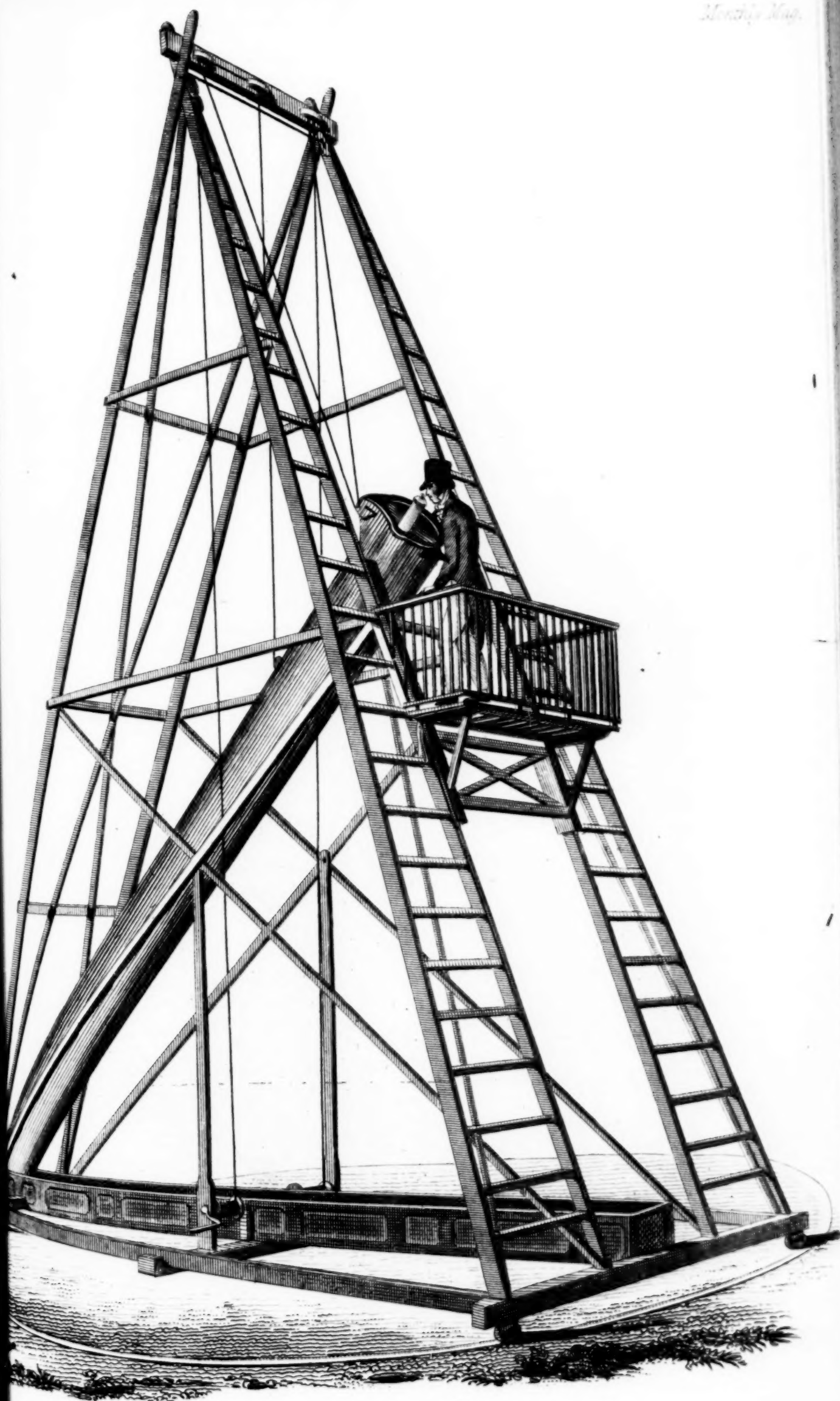
**WE** have this month given an engraving of one of the reflecting telescopes made by Mr. John Ramage, of Aberdeen. The readers of the "Modern Voyages and Travels," will recollect a short notice of it in the third number from M. Dupin and Dr. Gregory, who were much delighted with the excellence of the instruments, their facility of use, and valuable observations of the heavens, worthy of an observatory of the first order. They were astonished to find such inventive talents and knowledge in an humble currier, who devotes the leisure hours spared from his business to scientific pursuits, whose knowledge and genius are only excelled by his great modesty and readiness to oblige. The drawing, and the following short description, were furnished by a correspondent who visited Aberdeen last autumn.

The telescope, of which the accompanying sketch was taken, is placed at Broadford, near Aberdeen, in the grounds of Dr. Daune, the professor of law. The tube is twenty-five feet long, and its diameter eighteen inches. At the bottom of the tube, when the telescope is to be used, is placed a metallic speculum, finely polished, of fifteen inches diameter. From this speculum, a fine bright, and clearly defined image of the body observed, is reflected; and, as an eye-piece of only a small magnifying power is required, there is as plea-

sant and distinct a view as if the object were seen by the naked eye. The superior view of the heavens, as seen by such an instrument, can be appreciated by those only who have enjoyed the advantage of an observation with it. To produce any considerable power upon a small telescope, deep magnifying eye-glasses must be used; consequently, the field of view is much contracted, and, there being but little light, the object is seen very unsatisfactorily. But, with the large reflecting telescope, the observation is one continued source of unmixed pleasure. Mr. Ramage's telescope is erected on a cast-iron platform, 27½ feet in diameter, on piles jointed and dovetailed together. The whole was placed in a horizontal position by means of a spirit level. The centre part is sunk four feet deep. The telescope is moved round to any direction on cast-iron rollers, by a winch at the end, near the lower part of the tube, and a rope. The tube of the telescope is raised to any altitude by the winch represented in front of the drawing. When it is desired to direct it to the zenith, or to any high elevation, the end of the tube is brought forward. The gallery on which the observer stands is elevated by a similar winch on the opposite side. All the motions of the telescope are produced in the simplest manner by means of a few cords: yet the telescope is perfectly steady and free from tremor, and may be managed by the observer without an assistant, almost as easily as a three-feet achromatic telescope. This is a decided advantage, as the observer can place the tube in the most favourable position for vision better than any assistant. When the observer is in the gallery, he is able to keep the object a long time in view, as the telescope may sweep backwards and forwards 10°, and the observer may elevate or depress it, and himself, with one hand. The machinery of Herschel's twenty-feet telescope is very complicated, and requires two assistants.

Mr. Ramage is now engaged in preparing a grand telescope, of which the speculum is fifty-four feet focal length, and twenty-one inches diameter. The casting and polishing of the specula, and erection of the telescopes, are done under his direction, and, in a great degree, with his own hand. The excellence and simplicity of management alike entitle the instruments to admiration.





*Ramages' New Telescope.*





To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

**A** GAIN engaged in educating youth, after completing my *Nature Displayed*, I have had occasion to refer to my manuscript notes on different subjects, and find (what I now trespass on your valuable vehicle to convey to your readers for examination,) the following observations concerning the CASES OF ENGLISH NOUNS.

The conceptions the mind entertains of subjects in connexion with other subjects, or with states signified by verbs, associate certain reciprocal relations, by some method indicated in all cultivated languages.

These relations are,—agency, either producing or possessing an effect, state, or property; and, quiescence, in a state, whether under its energetic effect, affected thereby, or possessing it as a property. (These varied relations accord with the mind's purpose of presenting first to attention, the agent, or the affected subject; which principle, assuming only three cases, (the *nominative*, the *accusative*, and the *possessive*,) frees our language from ambiguous arrangement; the relations being so definitely marked, as seldom to need reference to the prepositions correspondent to the Latin cases.) And the indications of these relations, whether by the situation of the noun, or by affixed contracted words signifying the coalescence of the conceptions, is called *grammatical case*; and the accurate connexion of the contracted words, forms *declension*.

Consequently, each noun in a sentence denotes a conception of,—either the agent causing *energy*, signified by the connected verb; as “Him, sole Almighty, Nature’s book displays;” or possessing some object or quality, as “A courtier’s dependent is a beggar’s dog;” or the affected subject of such energy (*a*), or quality (*b*), or possession (*c*); whether inherent (*d*), or quiescent (*e*); as “Knowledge is plainly to be preferred (*a*) before power, as being that which guides and directs its blind force and impetus.” (*a, b, c, d, e.*) —Cudworth.

CASE (Lat. *casus*.) denotes *end* or *termination*, associating also the conception of *situation*; all the contracted words employed to form cases, and every kind of *declension* and *conjugation*, being significant of either *connexion* or *augmentation*, also associating the conception of *inclusion*. Consequently, cases indicate that something must be

regarded as addible, or to be added; and inclusion and connexion are accessory conceptions regarding the end or termination, and also the situation of the object.

Case is not in the essence, but in the accidents, of a noun. We learn from the early grammarians, that the Peripatetics regarded the noun unconnected, as similar to a perpendicular line; (called, by the Stoics, the *upright case*;) and connected, as similar to lines from the same point, with varied obliquity, (the *oblique cases* of the Stoics.) The nouns’ unrestricted connexions, they called *cases*; but the simile has led many to suppose, that the *fallings* of the lines were the objects signified by that word. Hence, the enumeration of a noun’s cases is frequently called *declension*, *declination*, or *inflexion*; and the cases themselves are regarded as a *chain of termination*; while, in fact, they are employed solely and properly to mark the association of the relation between the two objects signified by the two nouns. All the *terminations* of words, being indeed not *unmeaning elongations*, but significant (though perhaps *contracted*) words, by corruption allowed to coalesce with, and be almost lost in, those words. Professor Barron, p. 79, vol. 1, gives a fair illustration of the indefiniteness of cases in Greek, Latin, French, and Spanish; and he might very easily have extended his remarks to Portuguese, Italian, &c.

Because we can have conceptions of the agent and the affected subject, and such, merely simply considered, without regarding their associated conceptions, the English language is considered as having the two substantive cases, called the *nominative* and the *accusative*, (the noun unvaried, the pronoun varied;) and the adjective case called the *possessive* (the noun varied by the affix *’s, es,*) or *genitive*, which shows the connexion and dependence of one conception with and on another, as its cause, owner, origin, &c. This frequently causes the conversion of the noun into an adjective. But more of this hereafter.

The *NOMINATIVE* case includes the noun which signifies the conception of the agent of an operative state, as *God supports man*; or the subject of a preceding connected state, as *man is supported by God*; or the subject of a distinguishing property or quality, as *God is kind*. Here we have a proposition, regarding an agent, *God*, a state, *support*; and a subject, *man*; but the two

forms show, that the conceptions are considered in different arrangements, according as the mind may be designed to rest on the agent or subject. The agent, *God*, is nominative in the first, hence it precedes the state; and accusative in the second, hence it follows the state; for the same reasons, the subject, *man*, is accusative (hence after the state) in the first; and nominative (hence before the state) in the second. But it is self-evident, that the relations between the agent and subject are not any way altered by the varied arrangement. The second form presents the affected subject first to notice, that the mind may most regard the grand agent; and the state is mentioned as completed, and as a property exerted by God, and affecting man; hence the verb is varied into the form capable of denoting completion, either as a state exerted, or as a property connective to the subject; the copula, *is*, being used to indicate the connexion of this state as a property unto the subject; while the preposition, *by*, denotes the relation of the state to its operative agent, God. In the sentence—God is kind, the quality is obviously connected with its possessor, object, or agent.

The nominative is essential to the completion of each regular and perfect sentence; because, when we mention the state *supports*, as proceeding from or originating in an agent, it is requisite to mention that agent; and the conception of *energy*, associated with the word *supports*, occasions the nominative to be regarded as signifying an active efficient cause, or agent; and, in like manner, the conception of *quiescence*, associated with the subject regarded as affected by—*is supported*, occasions that noun, even though nominative, to be considered as signifying a passive or affected subject.

The second form shows the true nature of the *passive voice*, in verbs; for *voice* is the application of the word signifying a sensitive or energetic state. Grammarians appear to have overlooked the fact, that the quiescence or passiveness must of necessity be in the subject, and cannot possibly be in the state; for all *states* associate the conception of *energy* in the producer thereof; and with Mr. Grant, of Crouch End, I am of opinion that we have not a single passive verb in the English language; and I very much question the possibility of the existence of one in any other language. I am aware that, in all other cultivated languages, there

will be names of objects, capable of being employed as either agents or affected subjects, by being in either of the relations of agency or quiescence, and such nouns may have either application where capability of activeness is associated or attributable. But multitudes of nouns denote objects certainly quiescent; as ‘the book is printed; the house is built; the letter is sealed.’ The states here mentioned, however, tacitly imply the existence of suitable agents productive thereof. But to return.

The first noun in the sentence, in English, is in the nominative case; therefore, when this noun denotes the conception of—

1. An agent, merely as such, its employment is *nominative of the agent*; as ‘The devil tempts every man except the idle; the idle man tempts the devil.’—Spanish Proverb.—Every virtue produces consequent felicity. Ignorance is a wild beast of the night, which hates the light, and shuns the haunts of man; but bigotry is a ravening wolf of the day, which walks abroad, and seeks men to devour them.

2. The agent, as solely affected by the energy produced, like a property, its employment is *nominative of the inhering subject*; as ‘The enemies of Christ exulted in their success; the hearts of his friends were sunk in despondency; the spirits in glory waited with anxious suspense to behold the event, and wondered at the depth of the ways of God.’—Hardie.

3. The subject possessed (*a*), or affected (*b*), by existing energy; its employment is *nominative of the affected subject*; as (*a*), ‘This opinion is Lord Bacon’s, the great precursor of Descartes and Newton. (*b*) Soldiers who think themselves neglected,—if they are brave, become much more dejected; but, if they are vicious, much more insolent.’—Xenophon.

The ACCUSATIVE case includes the noun which signifies the conception, of a subject of an operative state (*a*); or of possession (*b*); or the agent of a preceding connected state (*c*); as (*a*) ‘The impression which any thing makes on the memory, depends much on the degree of attention (*b*).’—Helvetius. (*c*.) Some refinement of mind, some accuracy of thinking, will almost certainly result from grammatical studies.

The last noun in the sentence, in English, is in the accusative case; hence, when this noun denotes the conception of—

1. The agent producing the state previously mentioned, its employment is *accusative of the agent*, as in this extract from Lamont:—“That dismal habitation of darkness and despair, where reside only demons



demons and the spirits of malevolent men; the soul is ever forced upwards by the desire of happiness, but it is ever pressed downwards by the weight of iniquity; while the mind is continually harassed by this melancholy reflection,—all the treasure of celestial felicity I might have enjoyed, had I not barred the gates of heaven against myself by my obstinate wickedness."

2. The subject solely possessing (a), or existing in (b), the state previously mentioned, its employment is *accusative of the inhering subject*; as (a) How amiable and delightful do cheerfulness and benevolence render piety! (b) Where innocence sat enthroned, there, over her own stinging reflections and tormenting fears, broods fell despair.—Hunter.

3. The subject possessed (a), or affected by (b), the state or energy previously mentioned, its employment is *objective, or accusative of the object*; as (a) 'Without being biassed or prejudiced, Homer's *Odyssey* and Ariosto's *Orlando* may well be compared.'—Voltaire. (b) The remorse-stricken, broken-hearted, criminal, can around him only view the pall, the winding-sheet, the coffin, and the grave.—Frere. 'No man ought to look upon the advantages of life (such as riches, honour, power, and the like,) as his property, but merely as a trust, which God has deposited with him, to be employed for the use of his brethren.'—Swift.

SIMEON SHAW.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCHES of RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.

NO. III.

THE Emperor Frederick II. had been a pupil of Innocent III. and declared himself the Protector of the Inquisition. The plan of this work does not admit of detailing its history in Italy; but it may be well to record and preserve some leading particulars of the penalties to be incurred in the above law. 1. Heretics, condemned, as such, by the church, to be delivered to secular justice, and punished in a manner proportioned to their crime. 2. Should the dread of punishment reclaim any to the unity of the faith, such must submit to a canonical penitence, and be shut up in a prison for life. 3. If heretics should be found in any part of the empire, the Inquisitors, or zealous Catholics, may call upon the judges to apprehend and detain them as prisoners, until, after previous excommunication, they should be condemned and suffer death. 4. That such as should protect or support them, should undergo the same punishment.

5. That any person, after making abjuration, in the article of apparent death, and relapsing into heresy, on the recovery of his health, to incur the same penalty. 6. The crime of lese majesty divine, being greater than that of lese majesty human, and God punishing the sins of the fathers upon the children, to teach them not to tread in their steps, those of heretics, to the second generation, to be declared incapable of holding any public employment, or enjoying any honours, except in the case of such children as should denounce their own parents.

Wherever the Inquisition appeared, it assumed a menacing attitude, but it had not acquired the form of a permanent tribunal, one principal end proposed by the popes, at the accession of Gregory IX. to the pontifical throne. This pope exerted his influence so effectually, to promote the interests of the Inquisition, that he at length succeeded. As he had been a zealous protector of St. Dominic de Guzman, and the intimate friend of St. Francis d'Assises, he assigned the functions of inquisitors to the Dominican monks; but he joined the Franciscans with them, sending them into the provinces where there were no religious of the order of St. Dominic; and associating them also, in their labours, in several places where they were established.

While the inquisitors were prosecuting heresies in France and Italy, the pope's legates successively assembled councils at Toulouse, at Melun, and at Beziers, wherein they not only renewed the former severe measures, but added others, subject to the disposition of the inquisitors. In substance, they purported, that all the inhabitants, from the age of fourteen for men, and twelve for women, should engage upon oath to prosecute heretics; in case of refusal, to be treated as persons suspected of heresy. That such as did not appear, regularly three times a year, before the Tribunal of Penitence, should be treated as suspected persons; that every town wherein heretics should be found, should pay a silver mark for each, to the person that shall denounce and cause them to be apprehended; that houses, which have served for an asylum to heretics, shall be razed to the ground; that all the property of heretics, and their accomplices, shall be confiscated, the children being excluded from the smallest portion; that voluntary converts from heresy shall not be suffered to dwell in the same country; that

that such should be obliged to carry on their clothing two yellow crosses, one on the breast, and the other on the back, so as to be ever distinguished from other Catholics; and, lastly, that no laic should be allowed to read the Holy Scripture in the vulgar tongue.

Not content with these rigorous measures decreed by the councils, Gregory IX. in 1231, fulminated a bull against heretics, wherein he involved them in a common sentence of excommunication, and directed their being turned over to the secular arm, to receive the chastisement due to their crimes.

All these dispositions, executed under the special protection of St. Louis, and the emperor Frederick II. invested the Inquisition with a form and character that surpassed the hopes of the church, and conduced to extend, immensely, the temporal sovereignty of the popes.

France and Italy were, at that time, crouching under the frightful yoke of the Inquisition, the King of Naples having also admitted it into his states. Pope Gregory IX. was bent on introducing it into Spain; and, from the ignorance and fanaticism of the age, succeeded in his intention.

At the period when Gregory IV. fulminated his bull against heretics, the Peninsula was divided into four Christian states: Castile, to which soon after were united the Mahometan kingdoms of Seville, Cordova, and Jaen; that of Arragon, whose sovereign soon after made himself master of the kingdoms of Valencia and Majorca; and the kingdoms of Navarre and Portugal. Some convents of Dominicans had already been fixed, several years, in these four Catholic kingdoms, but there is no authentic document to prove the existence of the Inquisition in Spain, till the appearance of the pope's brief, addressed to the Archbishop of Tarragona, in the year 1232. The pope therein announces that, heresy having penetrated into several Spanish provinces, it becomes the duty of the archbishop, and his suffragan bishops, to check its progress, agreeably to the tenor of his bull of 1231.

The Bishop of Tarragona communicated this brief to Rodrigues de Villadares, Provincial of the Dominicans, whose functions extended over all the four Christian kingdoms; and he directed him to select such religious of his order as he considered most proper to discharge the office of inquisitors. The bull was then forwarded to the

Bishop of Lerida, who immediately enforced it in his diocese, so that the first Spanish Inquisition was established there. The Bishop of Urgel soon followed his example; but the monk Pierre de Planedis, the Dominican Inquisitor, lost his life in the attempt. Several bloody affrays took place, ere the Inquisition could secure firm hold in all the provinces of Spain. In these, a number of Dominican monks, and some Cordeliers, perished.

No sooner had the Inquisition been fixed in Arragon, than the Archbishop of Tarragona held a Provincial Council, wherein the manner of proceeding against heretics was agreed upon, together with the forms of canonical penance that the persons reconciled were to observe. Persons impenitent were to be transferred to secular justice, and to suffer death. Those reconciled, were to stand, every Sunday in Lent, for ten years successively, at the church-door, in the costume garb of a penitent, with two crosses, of a different colour from that of the apparel, attached to it.

Pope Innocent IV. extended still further the rights of inquisitors, so as to deprive not only heretics, but their accomplices, factors, and concealers, of all honours, dignities, and employments. Encouraged by this pope, protected also and sanctioned by the King of Arragon, and by Louis IX. King of France, the inquisitors proceeded to make the most minute researches, and disturbing even the ashes of the dead. The tombs were violated, and the bones of Arnaud, Count of Forcalquier, and of Urgel, and those of several other lords, were exhumed, to be consigned to the flames.

This conduct, thereby consigning to infamy a number of great families, was the means of occasioning the assassination of the Inquisitor Pierre de Caderete; this Dominican, like St. Stephen, was literally stoned to death by the people. But, notwithstanding these frequent assassinations, the employment was eagerly sought after, from the consideration and privileges attached to it; bishops, magistrates, and princes, paying a sort of homage to their commission.

*(To be continued.)*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE frequency of that dreadful disease, hydrocephalus, or dropsy of the head, has engaged the attention of some of the most eminent writers on medical



medical subjects, from the days of Hippocrates down to the present time; and their concurrent testimony proves, that it is always preceded, and probably caused, by a state of congestion in the blood-vessels of the head. Morgagni, Drs. Beddoes, Percival, Withering, Garnett, and others, give us this view of the subject; and several cases, that have lately fallen under my notice, strongly tend to corroborate this opinion. They further agree, that, after the well-known characteristic symptoms prove that there is water accumulated in the ventricles of the brain, the most powerful remedies with which the science of medicine can furnish us will be insufficient to produce its re-absorption. That the water is effused in consequence of previous increased action is shown from the state of blood drawn in the earlier stages of this truly formidable malady, and more certainly and uniformly from those infallible appearances which present themselves on dissection. The subjects of it have been usually from one year and a half to three years of age, when the constitution is thrown into a state of general febrile disorder by the process of dentition, to which I am disposed to attribute the malady in question. I am, however, ready to confess, that it sometimes occurs at a time of life when no such cause can be assigned. Dr. Fothergill, in the 4th volume of the *Medical Observations and Enquiries*, relates a case in which the patient was a female, aged 30. And I recollect to have seen another account of a young man, who, having worked in a stooping posture, without his hat, exposed to the rays of the sun in a tan-yard, was seized with hydrocephalus. It is frequently remarked, that several children in a family fall victims to it; and, when such families are aware of this tendency, they should procure the earliest and most efficacious assistance, whenever any symptom indicates the approach of this dreadful malady.

The children affected by hydrocephalus have been commonly active and healthy prior to the seizure, which commences with the usual symptoms of fever, pains of the head, and sickness. If these are not relieved by proper remedies, the breathing becomes laborious, the pulse slower than natural, and often irregular; the pupils are dilated, frequently the diameter of one exceeds that of the other; the little sufferers fall into a state of stupor, unconscious of whatever passes around them; and

death, at the end of four or five days after their insensibility, closes the melancholy scene. The near approach of a lighted candle produces no contraction of the iris, the retina being paralyzed by superincumbent fluid pressing on the thalami nervorum opticorum.

The time at which medical assistance may be effectual, is prior to the effusion of water into the ventricles of the brain; after which, little benefit is to be expected from the best-directed measures. In the early stage of the disease is good to be done, by removing that congestion, and arresting the progress of that inflammatory action which would produce a secretion of water; for let it be remembered, that, when once effused, its removal is impossible. As soon, therefore, as increased action takes place, not a moment should be lost, in abstracting blood by means of leeches applied to the temples, or by opening the jugular vein. Blisters should be applied between the shoulders, and active doses of calomel, with jalap, or scammony, administered.

CHARLES SEVERN.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of the CASSINIS.

THE name of the Cassinis has been long known among the learned, but less particularly among the different descriptions of general readers. The following article, by M. Merlin, which contains some historical observations, sufficiently characteristic of those persons and their labours, will be found to be authentic, and by no means uninteresting.

The first of the Cassinis (names become popular in Europe from their contributions to the progress of mathematical geography,) was born at Perinaldo, in the duchy of Nice. His useful improvements on the speculations of his predecessors, in astronomical science, recommended him to the senate of Bologna, who appointed him professor of it in the university of that city. In this situation he completed a very accurate and important work, determining the meridian of St. Petrona, which was only the 600,000th part of the circumference of the earth, and preluded to his determination of that of France.

Although astronomy was the ruling passion of John Dominic Cassini, he possessed all the information requisite for undertakings of a various description. To his conduct, as the leading person employed in it, was referred the settling of

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of differences between Ferrara and Bologna, relative to the course of the Po; this was by desire of Pope Alexander VII. who was himself at variance with the Grand Duke of Tuscany, concerning the waters of the Chiana. This business was also entrusted to Cassini, as the most eminent hydrographer of his country, his merits being of a nature not to be long unobserved. He was, successively, superintendant of the waters of Bologna, and of the whole ecclesiastical state, of the fortifications of Urbino, and surveyor of the fortress of Perusa, &c. He also collected much curious and important matter, in a number of observations on insects; these were printed in the works of Aldrovandus. Labours so very learned and considerable should not be forgotten, and they may be selected as marking the early career of Cassini.

His meridian of St. Petrona justly demanded the respect and admiration of scientific men; and Queen Christina, just arrived in Italy, took all opportunities of noticing him, and showing her regard for his character. His reputation, which might now be said to have become European, suggested to Colbert, minister of Louis XIV. the propriety of inviting and receiving him into their society.

Colbert, who, by order of the king, had formed the Academy of Sciences in 1666, was anxious to have Cassini as a corresponding member. But soon after, not content with this, he employed Count Graziani, minister and secretary of state to the Duke of Modena, to invite him into France, where he should receive a pension, and such distinctions as his talents and honourable notoriety gave him a claim to.

Cassini's answer purported, that he could not dispose of himself, nor accept of the honour intended him by the king, without the pope's consent. Application was then made to Pope Clement IX. and to the senate of Bologna, by M. the Abbé de Bourlemont, Auditor of the Rota; but the request was limited for a term of years, as, without such a restriction, the negociation was looked upon as hopeless.

It is certain, however, that, in 1669, this genuine and exalted genius quitted Italy, to enlighten and adorn the sciences of France; just as Sosigenes, a famous astronomer of Egypt, had been invited to Rome by Julius Cæsar. The king received him as one qualified to make a brilliant part in the history of the country. Cassini's intention was to

return; and the pope and city of Bologna, who had preserved for him the profits of his employments, demanded this, with importunity; but Colbert, no less eager in opposing it, was at last successful. In 1673, Cassini received letters of naturalization; and, in the same year, he married Geneviève Delaitre, daughter of M. Delaitre, Lieut.-Gen. of Clermont, in Beauvoisis. The king, expressing his approbation of this matrimonial connexion, told him, it was with extreme satisfaction he saw him married, as he would now become a Frenchman in perpetuity.

In 1695, M. Cassini returned for a time into Italy. He had refused very pressing and advantageous offers from the Queen of Sweden, to recall him thither, and no doubts were entertained of his fidelity to his adopted country. In visiting his Meridian of Petrona, he repaired the injuries which it had sustained, and this work became a monument which he left to Italy.

But previous to this, in 1670, Picard, a member of the Academy of Sciences, had determined the length of a degree of the meridian, from Soardon, near Amiens, to Malvoisine, near Etampes. This measure being too small and incompetent to serve as a rule for all the other degrees not measured, which would be unequal, if the earth was not perfectly spherical, a resolution was taken to continue the meridian across France, to the north as far as the Channel, and to the south as far as the Pyrenees; that is, from Dunkirk to Canigon, near Perpignan. This operation commenced by order of the king, and Cassini was charged with the execution of it; for assistants, he had Jacques Cassini, his son, and Lahire.

The meridian was so far determined, but a perpendicular was wanting; Jacques Cassini traced it from Paris, westerly, as far as St. Malo, but this was not till 1733; in 1734 he extended it, easterly, to the Rhine, near Strasburgh.

A beautiful marble statue has been erected to the memory of the first Cassini; it is placed in the hall of the Observatory. It was due to his observations, his astronomical discoveries, his numerous works, &c. A detailed account of these, and of the labours of Jacques, his son, would occupy a considerable space in a history of the sciences.

Colbert had demanded of the Academy of Sciences a Geometrical Description of France. This has been completed by degrees. Cæsar François Cassini



Cassini de Thury, Director of the Royal Observatory, the son of Jacques, and grandson of the first Cassini, who, at the age of ten, had calculated the entire phases of the sun for 1727, and had been admitted into the academy at the age of 21, conceived the project of that chart of France to which he has given his name. For the basis of his labour, he proposed to subject all the distances, and to refer all the elements, to the simple idea of the theory of co-ordinates; this consists in tracing, on the earth, two great perpendicular lines, one from north to south, the other from east to west, and divided into equal parts of 60,000 toises each, by lines parallel to one another, setting out from their point of intersection at the Observatory.

This chart, commenced about 1750, by order of Louis XV. under the direction of Cassini de Thury, was carried on by his son, Cassini IV. whose survey was completed about 1787, three years after the death of its principal author. It consists at present of 182 sheets or numbers, is engraved on a scale of from 1 to 86,400, and furnishes all the details that a semitopography will admit of.

Cassini de Thury superintended the execution of this vast undertaking during forty years, or from 1744; when, with the astronomer Maraldi, the second of the name, they constructed and published the chart of the great triangles which have served as a foundation and regulators of the more minute operations. Jacques Dominic Cassini, great grandson of the famous astronomer, and now a member of the Institute, &c. carried it on from the death of his father, in 1784, ten years additional, bringing it towards a close in 1793; there only remained, then, to complete it entirely, three plates to be engraved. All the sheets of this noble specimen of geodesy, arising from the divisions of the total surface of France, made by thirteen parallels to the meridian from east to west, cut by twenty perpendiculars from north to south, to this same meridian; all these may be combined so as to form one single map, which would comprehend a space of about thirty-six feet square. Each sheet or number forming a parallelogram, represents 40,000 toises of breadth by 25,000 of length, and a surface of 1,000,000,000 of square toises. To give an idea, still more complete, of the immensity of these labours, it may be stated, that thirty-seven years were occupied in their execution, under the direction of the

Cassinis, that thirty engineers were employed for the small triangulation and the details, and that their labours called for 400 original drawings, 50,000 copies of tables of distances from the meridian, 60 volumes of observations and registers of engineers, 600 stitched books of calculations, and 500 ditto of the enumeration of communes.

It was the perseverance of Cassini de Thury that overcame all obstacles; he had to struggle with numberless discouragements, from the secondary agents employed under him, and at times with a scarcity of the requisite pecuniary means. Public opinion in France has assigned to him the title of Creator of Topography.

Cassini had projected a geometrical description of all Europe, on the model of that of France; he began, at Strasbourg, a triangulation which was to terminate at Vienna, and cover the German empire. He met with encouragement at first; but, certain princes of the empire not feeling a like interest in it, his farther progress was obstructed.

Prior to this map, France possessed critical, but not geometrical, geography. Or, at least, the exceptions must be confined to the map of the Pyrenees, by Roussel, and to some other particular maps and plans of battle. New instruments have been invented, and the geodesic methods have attained greater perfection; but, considering the extent represented, this map maintains its pre-eminence, and will do so till the new general topographical map, intended for all the public services, and confided to the Royal Corps of Geographical Engineers shall be completed. This last was ordered by the present king in 1817.

The family of the Cassinis, to whom the Map of France is owing, has been truly astronomical and geographical, from father to son; numerically, they are designated by the names of Cassini the first, second, third, and fourth. The two astronomers Maraldi, who were associated with the four Cassinis in the Royal Observatory, and who made astronomical observations, without interruption, through a series of 122 years, were of the Cassini family. John Dominic, the first Cassini, took possession of the Observatory Sept. 14, 1671, the day when the building was finished; and in 1793, Jaques Dominic, the last Cassini, director of the establishment, quitted the scientific residence of his fathers. Jaques Philippe Maraldi, who co-operated

co-operated in the labours of the Meridian, was the nephew and pupil of the first Cassini, whom he esteemed as a second parent, and for whom he evinced his sense of gratitude by directing the first studies of Cassini de Thury.

"The Cassinis (says M. Merlin, in his conclusion,) are the creators of maps on a grand and extensive scale. As such, they should be considered as being for mathematical geography what D'Anville was for historical and critical geography, Vauban for military engineers, Buffon for natural history, Lavoisier for chemistry, and Gaspard Monge for descriptive geometry."

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

NOTES on the ANALOGY between DREAMING and IDIOTISM.\*

I.

**T**HE analogy between dreaming and idiotism may appear, at first sight, to be one of those vague and visionary theories which employ the mind of an idle man, and which can only be supported by ambiguous arguments and unmeaning sophistry; but, on a more deliberate examination of the properties of each, we shall find, I think, that there is a striking similarity between them both.

II.

To discover this, it will be necessary, 1st. To consider and point out the attributes of the mind in its sound and healthy state; and 2dly. To describe its condition when influenced by idiotism and sleep. This I shall do as concisely as possible; first premising, that by the word *idiotism* I mean that state of the mind only which approaches to insanity, or, in other words, a mere imbecility of the mental faculties.

III.

The great leading faculties of the mind may be thus simply portrayed:—*Reason*, by which we distinguish between good and evil, calculate future consequences, and discern the fitness of things.

*Perception*,—By which ideas and the

\* These Notes are to be considered merely as hints for a more elaborate work, (on the same subject,) which the author has in contemplation. The subject was suggested by some very interesting conversation which he had with a gentleman of no mean repute in the scientific world, but whose name he is not at liberty to mention: he may observe, however, that he has frequently contributed to the pages of the Monthly Magazine.

knowledge of things, or of separate existences, are received through the medium of the senses.

*Memory*,—By which impressions already received are retained in the mind.

*Association*,—By which the impressions and images received are connected together, and called into action.

*Judgment*,—By which we compare, weigh, and determine, between contraries.

*Imagination*,—By which we conceive and create new combinations of images.

*Volition or will*,—The presiding, directing, and governing, power of the mind, which, though not able actually to prevent the admission of ideas and impressions, can determine and regulate the attention towards them when received; suppressing it towards those that are painful, and continuing it towards those that are agreeable.

IV.

To enjoy a perfect mastery over our thoughts, we must possess these faculties in a greater or less degree; but it is a deprivation or a suspension of the faculty of volition or will, which more immediately induces insanity; and it is precisely the absence of this regulating power, which occasions that peculiar state of mind denominated *dreaming*. A sound and healthy sleeper cannot govern his mind while sleeping; the most absurd and incongruous ideas are admitted, and followed up, without the power, and frequently without the will, of preventing their admission or subsequent concatenation. It is precisely the same with him whose mind is unsettled by old age, by bodily infirmity, and perhaps by care and melancholy. An idea, having no relation to immediately existing circumstances, enters his mind, is retained there, harped upon, and followed up, till it becomes completely exhausted, or till the individual has become conscious of his absurd wandering.

V.

If there be any particular state of mental imbecility, which bears the greatest affinity to *dreaming*, it is that which characterizes extreme old age, or that period of life which has been termed *superannuation*, or *second childhood*. The mind appears to have lost all its vigor and elasticity; entertaining,—just as it does in dreams,—the most erroneous and ridiculous ideas of time and place, and passing events. It has, indeed, its lucid intervals, and so has the dreamer;



dreamer; and it is probable that the mind is often influenced, during its most incoherent aberrations, by events which have transpired in former life, and by the habits and mode of living of the individual. VI.

It will be seen by this very brief and desultory summary, that dreaming bears no inconsiderable analogy to the first stage of insanity. Both are influenced by the same physiological principles, and both act alike during their continuance. But there is this remarkable difference between them, viz. that while the dreamer can often recollect and relate his dreams, the idiot is generally rendered incapable of doing so by the happy interposition of a fearful forgetfulness.

R.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**T**HE scarcity of female employments has always been in England a subject of lamentation. On the Continent it is otherwise: there the women perform all the duties of shopkeepers and bookkeepers; and, in all thriving mercantile establishments, the daughters are as useful and as fully engaged as the sons. Hence, though there are enow of idle men in France and the Low Countries, there are few idle women.

In England female employments are more circumscribed; and we find men in the shops of linendrapers, haberdashers, hosiers, grocers, booksellers, &c. all the occupations in which, on the Continent, are filled by women. In truth, the English custom, in this respect, is a constant theme of their remark and astonishment. It is enquired what becomes of our women; and it excites no surprise that the degraded part of the sex are ten times more numerous in England than in any other country.

Surely this subject merits special notice; and, amid all our institutions and reformatations, it seems to be one, in regard to which, much good might be done, and much happiness substituted for extensive and indescribable miseries.

It must be unnecessary to enlarge on the cares created in families by the dependence of girls, and the want of suitable employments; while to describe the complicated sufferings of the abandoned and deserted part of that sex, so interesting in a state of virtue, would fill hundreds of pathetic volumes, and afford everlasting themes for the tragic muse. Even the situation of the virtuous old maid is one of merited sympathy,—outliving at once the attractions

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of her sex, and all the connexions of her youth; she exists unprotected, and dies contemning and often contemned.

In truth, though woman is said in England to be a Queen, yet it is only in loveliness and in powers of fascination, not in condition. Subordinate in power and authority to her husband, dependent on his resources of mind and industry, and bound down to his fortunes or misfortunes,—those who prosper and obtain happiness are comparatively few in number! But, in seeking a companion for life, on whom their prosperity depends, all the usages of society operate against the sex. They are restrained from making overtures, and must wait to be sought. If they have a preference, they must practise self-denial; and, if they refuse offers made, they are charged with pride. In short, not one woman in fifty (bound even as the sex are to the fortunes of their husbands,) marries the man of her choice; while the man chosen is forbidden, by our law of decorum, from knowing that he is a favoured object. It would be impossible to legislate on such subjects; but it would be useful to consider them,—to examine them as we would topics in philosophy—and to reason upon them as very important to half, and the best half, of our species.

The object, however, of this paper is to point out some means of rendering the sex more independent; and, by giving them employment, to render them, in that important respect, more happy.

The first plan that offers grows out of the peculiar constitution of women, and suggests that, to a considerable extent, they might be their own physicians. Delicacy forbids women from freely communicating with male doctors; and it is well known, that thousands of valuable women are constantly lost from reserves in this respect. If a college, for educating females in the knowledge of physiology, anatomy, and materia medica, were instituted, 10,000 of the strongest-minded of the sex might derive independence from advising and prescribing in female disorders, and particularly in regard to diseases of children.

Another 5000 might subsist as accoucheurs.

50,000 shops, now served by men, ought to afford employment for 100,000 women.

The employments of 50,000 men, now employed as tailors, staymakers, shoemakers, &c. might be advantageously filled by women.

There is no employment better fitted for the sedentary habits of women than

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that

that of compositors in printing-offices, and these would employ another 5000.

Bookbinding in all its branches might also be performed by women.

Watch and clockmaking is also admirably adapted to the sex, and might employ 5000.

We have many female engravers and workers in various arts, and these might be increased another 5000.

As accountants and bookkeepers, they are on the Continent unrivalled, and in Britain these employments might occupy 10,000.

Thus I have pointed out, with little energy of invention, means of employing nearly 200,000 of the sex; but, if attention were drawn to the subject by a society for the purpose, and the object were specially promoted, I have no doubt it might be extended to 300,000; the sex, in consequence, be raised in social utility, importance, independence, and happiness; and the 100,000 now living in degradation might be reduced to 10,000.

It is usual to treat this subject jestingly and sneeringly, and hence nothing is done. But, in making these observations, I am serious and in earnest. At present great evils exist, and much unhappiness prevails. Is it not our duty to endeavour to remove them? Can it be done, if it is not attempted? And can it be attempted, if not considered with a solemnity and sobriety befitting its great importance?

I have always considered women, in regard to virtue and social qualities, as the best portion of the human race; yet the laws of custom have rendered all their fine endowments unavailing, and made them slaves, dependents, and subordinates. There seems no good or just reason why they should not be allowed to play the entire part in society for which nature has fitted them; at least, let us enquire on the subject, and be governed in our policy by the ascertained result.

COMMON SENSE.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ADVENTURES of the BROTHERS BACHEVILLE in various COUNTRIES, before and after the UNHAPPY RESTORATION of the BOURBONS.

**M**ARCH 4, 1816.—At 4 o'clock we were returning to Trevoux, and, on approaching one of the gates, *la Porte d'Anse*, the commissary and *marechal des logis*, who had been following us unobserved, accosted us in a rough manner, demanding my passport: my answer was, "I live only a league from here, and have some property in Ville-

franche: I am not obliged to take out a passport, coming to take a family dinner in a place where I am well known."

"Known or not known, the officers have sent me for your passport." Here I presented a copy, in form, of the ordinance which excluded me from the army. "Whether a *militaire* or not, I arrest you."—"I am ready to follow you: show me your order." "I have none to show you; but am determined to make you surrender yourself." He then seized me by the collar, and laid his hand on his sabre: I drew a pistol out of my pocket, and, showing him one end of it, exclaimed, "No violence!" Saltel immediately disappeared among the crowd that had gathered round us; and the commissary, with a quick motion, withdrew from my brother, who had been a spectator of this scene.

My first intention was to go and complain to the municipal authority; but my brother dissuaded me; alleging that we could have no justice here. "I shall take (said he,) the high road to the Saone: our safety is in flight."

The *marechal des logis* and the commissary, to justify their panic, spread outcries of alarm through the town; the chasseurs of the Pyrenees sound to horse, and gallop in the track of my brother; the gendarmerie, pistol in hand, follow in that which I had taken, insulting the peaceable citizens, as having favoured our flight.

I had reached the Quay de Franc, and threw myself into a boat, which we were pushing off from the shore, when Saltel, followed by his troop, came up, quite out of breath: "*Arrete, arrete,*" (stop, stop,) he vociferates to the boatman, whom I threatened for form's sake, for the brave man was entirely devoted to my interest. I continued rowing, without saying any thing; when the *marechal des logis*, roaring out lustily, "*Brigand, the galleys, the galleys, &c.*" fired his pistol at me, and ordered his troop to do the like.

I was then so near, that it seemed unaccountable they should miss me. The boatman let fall his oar, and lay down in the boat, which was left to my management. When about the middle of the stream, so that the current alone would carry us along, I dropped the oar for a moment, and in my turn fired my pistol at Saltel, well knowing that he was out of reach. He pretended, before the Provost Court, that it went through his hat, which was impossible; and, besides, he had taken the precaution to dismount, and plant himself behind his horse.

In the mean time, I gained the other bank



bank; there I recommended to the boatman to plead compulsion,—that I had threatened to pistol him, to get a passage over. Soon after, I plunged into the wood of Riotier, where I rested for a short time, and, evening coming on, I hastened towards Trevoux.

Before I had reached Trevoux, my adventure had been represented in such a light, as to preclude all hopes of self-defence, at least for some time. My relations, duly apprised of this, had scattered themselves, in different directions, to provide for my re-entrance into the town. One of them conducted me to a small house, situated in Les Bruyeres, belonging to one of my friends. Here I was to remain secluded till the violence of the passions had subsided, and the storm of persecution had blown over. Intelligence relative to any transactions, wherein my brother and I were implicated, was to be speedily conveyed; and, in the name of my family, I was entreated to arm myself with patience. I thought a few days would suffice to clear up my innocence; but no! for three years I have had to pine and ruminate on my mournful doom.

About four in the morning of the next day, my brother came to find me in my retreat. He had just escaped from the moveable guard, which, conducted by the mayor and justice of peace, had beset the house of one of our cousins, where he had taken refuge, to get some rest, after a wearisome course that the chasseurs of the Pyrenees had led him.

As the road from Villefranche to Anse is one of the finest and smoothest in France, horsemen would quickly overtake a foot-passenger, that had only half an hour's start of them. He heard very distinctly the horses galloping, and, concealment being his aim till the troop had gone by, he sought, but in vain, for some retired nook, on either side of the road, which unfortunately lay open to view in every direction. Poor Antoine was then obliged to throw himself under a bridge, up to the neck in water, hiding his head among the bulrushes. In this position he had to remain till dark; in this durance vile, his limbs congealed with cold, he heard the horsemen pass and repass over the bridge, dealing out menaces and invectives against us; some of them reporting that I had been taken, and others that I was killed. In all his campaigns, he never had to endure what he experienced under the bridge of Ambery.

I have been puzzled to remark, that

in certain circles, some curious gentlemen have, in good earnest, agitated the question, whether my brother's situation, or that of Scarron, when he plunged into a river, to escape the resentment of some females whom he had scandalized by an indecent masquerade, was the most ludicrous. With respect to this frivolous problem, I can only distinctly explain to them, and it is to be hoped they will understand and acknowledge, that there is a wide difference between the last farcical days of a carnival, and the beginning of a cruel and violent persecution.

The ardour of our pursuers seemed to increase in proportion to the exertions we made to avoid them. They were within a minute of overtaking me at the port or quay De Franc, and my brother had but just time to jump out of a window when the guard was entering his chamber. The zeal of our friends redoubled also with our dangers, and was proved in many instances.

On the left side of the ancient church of the Fathers (*des Peres*), at Trevoux, there runs a narrow and rapid path, called Prionde; after passing along it about twenty minutes, we are in the plain that bears the name of Les Bruyeres. Here a bloody battle was fought between the Emperor Severus and his competitor Albinus, wherein the latter lost his life. On this tract, where formerly the empire of the world was disputed, we can now trace no vestiges or remembrances of that combat. We see only one or two farms, and a few small houses, where the inhabitants of Trevoux occasionally repair for a promenade and for recreation. In all this, there was nothing terrible to us; but still it appeared to be thronged with sinister images.

Severus was a tyrant, and the father of Caracalla; he had with him only the Asiatic legions. Albinus was a favourite of the people, and his army consisted of those fierce Gauls that Marius extolled, as excelling even the Romans in valour. Victory, however, declared for Severus; Albinus fled along the banks of the Saone; but, being hard pressed by his enemies, to avoid the torments they would have inflicted, he destroyed himself.

We, for our parts, had witnessed victory confronted with our courage; we also were fugitives, and might have to follow the same route, and experience a disastrous fate, like Albinus.

Ideas and apprehensions such as these would lose nothing of their terror in the stillness and solemnity of night.

But

But our silence was suddenly interrupted, by the steps of men approaching the cabin wherein we were shut up. In a low voice it is asked, "Who is there?" I call my brother: "We are discovered, Antoine; arm yourself, and let us sell our lives as dearly as possible." We interchange a last adieu, and prepare to act on the defensive; but, oh! matter of surprise,—of joy unexpected! it was three of our friends coming to our relief,—we could distinguish their voices: the door is opened, and we are locked in their embraces.

One of the three was M. Dumas Lamarche, ancient officer of cuirassiers. He has remained faithful to us through the whole series of our misfortunes, at a distance as well as near; vindicating our characters, and asserting our rights. He celebrated my return, in verses which all our friends have in memory; and, after aiding me with all his might in the reclamations which I made at Paris, where we came together, he assisted me in the drawing up of these *Memoirs*.

The gendarmerie and the moveable guard, put on a wrong scent, by rumours circulated purposely, went in search of us, beating about the forest of Amberrieux. One of our friends, an indefatigable huntsman, well acquainted with all the bye-paths and impracticable defiles, offered himself to be our guide, in removing us to a distance. We gladly embraced this overture; and, surmounting obstacles that occurred at every step, we arrived, about one in the morning, at a little port of the Saone, above Trevoux, called Le Quart, where we were kindly received by a brave fisherman, named Nesme, who since has perished, under the sentence of that Provost Court from which he exerted himself to snatch us.

Nesme was one of the victims of that terror which in 1817 crimsoned with blood the banks of the Rhone and the Saone. He was a courageous but simple man, easy to be drawn in by others, when an honourable object was to be pursued. He suffered himself to be seduced by villains that were plotting his destruction, when they professed to be hatching schemes for withdrawing the country from the yoke of foreigners. This constituted the whole of his crime: forty years of his life he had borne an irreproachable character, marked also by a number of beneficent actions. He was condemned to death.

In vain the respectable curate of St.

Bernard, now general of the Lazarists at Paris, repaired to Lyons, to depose in his favour, before the Provost Court at Lyons. Nesme was, indeed, recommended to the royal clemency; but he had sunk under the long confinement of the dungeon, before the commutation of his sentence arrived.

In those times of trouble, the venerable curate above mentioned, exhibited a courageous example of evangelical virtues. Without being summoned by the Court, he pleaded the cause of the unfortunate. When this was objected to him by the Public Advocate, "Sir, (he replied,) some of my parishioners are among the prisoners: if it is your duty to accuse, it is no less mine to defend, them: they are my children." He was one of my warmest friends; and I cannot but contrast his noble behaviour with the calumnies and unrelenting hatred of my enemies.

Nesme soon wafted us into a little island of the Saone, nearly fronting his house. This island was overrun with a coppice of underwood, hedges, thickets, &c. very fit for concealment; and we had the precaution not to appear out of the little hut that our friend had hastily raised for us. We were in no want of provisions or arms; and we passed two days there pretty quietly.

We heard the boatmen, as they coasted along our island, holding talk with Nesme about our adventure, and expressing an eager wish to serve us. We then resolved upon making ourselves known to one of them, who gladly received us into his boat, carefully excluded us from observation, and landed us safe and sound at the Faubourg de Serin. Nesme would not leave us till we were securely housed at a worthy merchant's of Lyons, who gave us a welcome reception.

But it was not enough to penetrate into the suburbs; we must advance into the heart of the city. We passed the barriers (gates) at twilight, or otherwise we should have been known, notwithstanding our disguise. In Lyons we found not one, but twenty, asylums: all purses,—all hearts,—were open to us.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

REVOLUTIONS in NATIONAL TASTE.

IT is at once curious and instructive to watch the variations in national tastes, in the different periods of English history, and to observe the very dissimilar means which various manners



ners hold out to the aspiring and ambitious in the career of fortune and fame. The same path that is obstructed in one age by endless difficulties, is opened and smoothed by the flattering hand of invitation and incitement in another. Monkish habits in former times were the prelude to dignities and the statesman's robes. Emoluments and honours were then only lavished upon churchmen, and those whose minds were enslaved by the gross bigotry of monastic life. The Pope had then more subjects at his will than any potentate in Christendom. Every department of our state was priest-ridden: the helm of England has been directed by the tyrannic hand of a butcher's son, under the sanction of these delusive trappings.

To this succeeded a more liberal age, where reason and refinement were seen, like the great luminary of the world, emerging from a cloud, and bursting through the gloom of superstition and cloistered ignorance. Polite and speculative literature succeeded the dull jargon of the schools; and philosophers and poets were called to fill many of the important offices of state. The men of the law succeeded in dethroning the Muses, and by this revolution introduced what may ever since be called the "age of lawyers." Formerly men were whelmed in the vassalage of priesthood; the priests being in those times a kind of solicitors in the chancery of heaven, invested at the same time, however, with all its plenitude of power on earth. Hence the vast donations to the church, rich gifts in *mortmain*, &c.

Lawyers are now, in a great measure, what priests were then, and the tribute paid to them is as great as superstition once rendered to the church. Men of this profession,—without distinction of birth, family, connexions, or wealth,—have been daily seen, during the last half century or more, raising themselves to the highest offices and dignities of the state, by their expertness in law quibbles and law jargon. Witness the Bathursts, the Thurlows, the Kenyons, &c. and, above all, the Scotts. This last instance of rapid rise to eminence and fortune astounds every beholder; for, although eloquence has, ever since the time of the Romans, infallibly led to distinction or riches, yet our present Chancellor possesses none of its bewitching qualities: he has, however, so conducted himself, by labour and steadiness, as from a Chancery draughtsman to ascend the Chan-

cery bench, which gives him precedence over every lay subject of the kingdom.

How long the law may possess this great ascendancy, and the bar remain the chief avenue to wealth, fame, and titles, it is difficult to say; but it is to be greatly deplored: for, if a litigious disposition in the people of Great Britain be not the cause of the great evil, it is a never-failing concomitant of it.

It is not impertinent in this place and at this time to remark, that our neighbours the French are catching the infection of forensic eloquence; and in this respect their modern pleaders seem to surpass all the long-robed gentry of their ancient parliaments and *lits de justice*, as much as the *gimcracks* and *highflyers* on the course would eclipse in speed the hired donkies of Brighton.

S. P.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT has no doubt struck you, as it has myself, that frequent mistakes, in the translations from the French papers, appear in our journals, so as sometimes to confound or completely obscure the sense the author meant to convey to his reader. An error of this description lately appeared in one of our most popular journals; wherein it is said, that "an assurance is offered to the French people for their *preventive happiness*;" meaning, no doubt, (for I have not the original to refer to,) that the adoption of those measures and precautions spoken of and recommended, will secure their happiness beforehand. "*Assurer leur bon heur par prevention*," is unquestionably the French phrase. These misconceptions are often the fruit of a young and inexperienced translator, who thinks himself fully capable, with a French dictionary by his side, of rendering that language into English.

During the period that the foreign gazettes were translated by privileged clerks in the Post Office, and copies of such translations were multiplied by a polygraphic machine, and distributed to the different newspapers which subscribed for them, a more ludicrous error ran through almost half the journals of England. A decree of the French legislature, upon the subject of forest-timber, which it was wished to cherish for the French navy, forbade all persons, however authorised to pursue game, deer, and other wild animals, from cutting down, rooting up, or otherwise injuring, the young and stripling trees.

As

As in the original decree the phrase was "*tels personnes sont defendus de faire*" *ceci et cela*, the inexperienced philologist ran to his dictionary, and found the verb *defendre*, to defend, as well as to forbid, and he adopted the first interpretation, making the English version proceed thus:—"All persons are defended in cutting down, rooting up, &c. the young timber-trees in the royal forests, while in pursuit of game, deer, or animals of prey."

The mistake of the Frenchman, who imagined he could travel through Italy with a composition of his own and the Latin language together, was scarcely more whimsical. He was, however, undeceived in his attempting to order his very first meal. Ringing the bell for the waiter, he called out, "*Galatzo volo dejeuner*;" the attendant replied, "*Bene, signor*," and withdrew; but, no breakfast coming, the traveller rang again, and with more than usual emphasis repeated his supposed demand, (whereas it was a declaration that he would *fast*,) and the boy as loudly said, with a bow, "*Bene, signor*." Nothing but an appeal to the host set the matter right, and administered to the guest's hungry impatience.

The French blunder even worse than we do. I remember a grave translation of a work on our mineral waters: it was at the time when the gardens behind the sign of the *Dog-and-Duck* were in popular vogue for cockney tea-drinking, and the fame of the spot was augmented by a mineral spring, which the French translator had to represent as the *Dog-and-Duck* spring; but he described it as soup made by stewing a dog and a duck, and then gravely commented on the national fondness of the English for *dog-and-duck broth*!

A. B.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

DISCOVERY of another GREAT CAVERN  
in NORTH AMERICA.

**T**HERE has been lately discovered, on the northern bank of the Black River, in the grounds of Mr. Bayze, opposite the village of Watertown, Massachusetts, in the United States, an extraordinary cavern, the entrance to which is about 600 paces from the river. A traveller, who has descended into it, details the following particulars.

Our first advance is by a path that has been dug five feet below the surface of the adjacent soil; there is then a descent, to a depth of sixteen feet and a half, to arrive at the first chamber, which

is twenty feet long by sixteen broad. Opposite the entrance is a large flat stone or table, formed by a rock; it is from twelve to fourteen feet square, and two feet in thickness. Enormous stalactites descend from the vault to this stone: on the left is a vaulted path, 150 feet in length; and on the right another vaulted path, six feet broad, and as many in height, leading to a considerable chamber. Proceeding in this direction, we come to a hall a hundred feet long, by ten broad, varying in its height from eight to five feet. The vault is supported by columns and arcades, and the sides are covered with stalactites as white as snow, folded variously, like rich silver stuffs of elegant drapery. Towards the middle of this hall, facing the entrance, is an arched doorway, through which we pass into another large hall, which, like the former, is embellished with crystallizations.

Returning to the great hall, we enter, through another arcade, into an endless number of partitions, communicating with each other, and filled with stalactites. After this suite of apartments, there is a descent of ten feet; here we find a chamber of about twenty feet square, and twelve in height. In a corner of it is a small elevation, twelve feet in diameter, and three in height; the top is hollowed and filled with water, which drops from the stalactites. Leaving this chamber, we enter a large gallery, where there is another basin, filled with limpid water.

The number and extent of the compartments, the beauty of the stalactites that cover the walls,—the numberless crystallizations of the vault, distilling or dropping water,—the columns of spath resting on pedestals, that seem cut out artificially to support them,—the reverberation of the lights,—the various forms produced by the crystallizations,—combined to give a magical effect to this wonderful cavern, and render it one of the most magnificent spectacles any where to be seen.

When first discovered, it attracted crowds of visitors to Watertown; but, as many made free with what they found,—breaking off and carrying away pieces of its contents, the proprietor blocked up the passage with a door, secured with a lock and key.

The cavern, at present, is but imperfectly known: only a small part of it has been penetrated, though several say they have traversed more than a hundred acres in it.

Y.  
For



For the Monthly Magazine.

TABLE showing the ORBUS et OCCASUS POETICUS, or HELIACAL, COSMICAL, and ACHRONICAL, RISINGS and SETTINGS of SEVENTEEN PRINCIPAL CONSTELLATIONS and STARS; calculated for the Lat. of London in the Year 1825.

Constellatio Stella.	Ortus heliacus.	Occasus heliacus.	Ortus cosmicus.	Occasus cosmicus.	Ortus achronicus.	Occasus achronicus.	Emersio horizontalis.
CANIS MAJOR, Sirius.	Sept. 11	April 19	Aug. 12	Oct. 10	Feb. 11	May 12	S.E.byE.
CANIS MINOR, Procyon.	Aug. 22	May 12	July 31	Dec. 12	Jan. 29	June 16	E.
BOÖTIS, Arcturus.	Oct. 15	Nov. 12	Sept. 24	Dec. 28	March 24	June 22	E.N.E.
ORION, E in Cingulo.	Aug. 9	April 21	July 15	Nov. 13	Jan. 15	May 15	E. by S.
TAURUS, Pleiades.	July 16	April 26	May 4	Nov. 21	Nov. 10	May 20	NE.byE.
TAURUS, Hyades.	July 19	Nov. 25	June 9	Nov. 20	Dec. 15	May 19	E.N.E.
LEO MAJOR, Regulus.	Sept. 10	May 23	Aug. 18	Feb. 6	Feb. 18	Aug. 18	E. by N.
CORONA ARIADNES, Alpheia.	Oct. 20	Dec. 28	Sept. 28	July 20	March 29	Jan. 20	NE.byE.
AQUILA, Atair.	Dec. 30	Jan. 21	Dec. 3	Aug. 13	June 5	Feb. 12	E. by N.
SCORPIO, Antares.	Jan. 13	Sept. 8	Nov. 5	March 7	June 7	Nov. 15	S.E. by S.
HYDRA, α Apliard.	Sept. 22	May 18	Sept. 2	Dec. 20	March 2	June 26	E.S.E.
CORVUS, γ in alâ.	Oct. 31	May 23	Sept. 10	Jan. 20	April 10	Aug. 2	S.E.byE.
ORION, Rigel.	Aug. 12	April 12	July 18	Nov. 3	Jan. 18	May 4	E.S.E.
ORION, Betelgeus.	Aug. 8	May 1	July 10	Nov. 26	Jan. 10	May 28	E.
LYRA, Vega.	Oct. 20	March 3	Sept. 30	Sept. 20	March 30	March 21	N. by E.
CYGNUS, Hella, E.	Dec. 2	March 5	Nov. 9	Sept. 26	May 11	March 25	N.N.E.
HYDRA, γ in Caput.	Sept. 3	May 20	Aug. 10	Dec. 26	Feb. 9	July 1	E.
AURIGA, Capella.	June 20	At Rome	....	Sets not at London.	....	....	N. by E. at Rome.

The question is so repeatedly asked, what is meant by the poetical risings and settings of the constellations, mentioned by the ancient poets, that I have

been induced to offer some explanation of it for general information. A *star rises heliacally* when it first appears before the sun in the morning, and *sets heliacally*

*heliacally* when it last appears above him in the evening. *Stars rise or set cosmically*, when they rise or set at sunrise; and *they rise or set achromically*, when they rise or set at sun-set.

I have calculated the annexed table for latitude  $51^{\circ} 30'$  N. and for 1825. By subtracting the quantity of equinoctial precession, which has elapsed in 1834 years, we shall easily reduce the table to the period of the Julian Calendar and the times of Virgil; and, by rectifying the globe to  $42^{\circ}$  N. lat. we shall see the precise time of year when the ancient rustic operations took place, denoted by Columella, Virgil, and Hesiod, by the risings of certain stars.

With your permission, I shall communicate in future Numbers some farther particulars on this subject.

F.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

### THE GERMAN STUDENT.

NO. XXX.

#### WIELAND'S "GIRON LE COURTEOIS."

"I WAS on horseback, strolling through the forest

In quest of some adventure, when a storm  
Assail'd me suddenly: I sought for shelter  
Under a cavern, where I soon perceiv'd  
A narrow path, which led into the mountain.  
Downwards, and ever darker, grew the way,  
Then bent aside; and I beheld before me  
What seem'd a sepulchre,—a hollow vault  
Hewn in the solid rock by human hands.  
Within it hung a lamp, at whose faint light  
I could discern, as were they hallow'd  
corse,

Two ancient knights in still solemnity  
Sitting beside each other. Even now,  
Though seventy years have since that time  
gone by,

An awful shudder comes with the remembrance.

It was as if the sight of me awaken'd  
Them both from gentle slumber. Not  
astonish'd,

With friendly calmness their eyes turn'd  
upon me,

And seem'd to welcome once again the  
strange

And long-miss'd sight of man. With hollow voice

They greeted me, and said they had been  
toss'd

Full long enough upon the waves of life,  
And were retir'd to this deep hermitage  
Here in the tomb to wait the stroke of death;  
That with the world they pass'd for dead  
already,

As those who sought them found them  
there no longer.

Their narrow wants the spirits of the  
mountain,

Who sometimes told them what the living  
do,

Came to supply. The name of one was  
Brehns;

The other's Geron,—Geron senior,  
He who in France had reign'd, and to his son  
Gave up the sovereignty, that he might live  
To knighthood wholly. Soon a like resolve  
Came on the son; he too resign'd his  
kingdom

To a still younger brother,—sought adventures

For many years, and finally came hither,  
With his old father in this sepulchre  
To pass in prayer, and penitence, and  
fasting,

The weary remnant of a busy life.  
'There you behold his grave,' the old man  
added;

'But where my second son has been inter'd  
I cannot learn. The French king Faramond  
Robb'd him of life and throne. One more  
remains

Yet of my race and blood,—my namesake  
too,—

Geron the Courteous. What from time to  
time

The spirits tell me of him is the food  
That will not let me die. He is a man,—  
May God reward him for it,—who  
preserves

My name and house in honour.' Then he  
paus'd.

"Upon the spot I form'd the resolution  
To seek this Geron; and to Uther's court  
I bent my quest; and there I heard much  
praise

Of Geron's virtues: but he was afar.  
I follow'd,—found him,—and admir'd his  
beauty,

The vigor of his arm, his dauntless courage,  
And, above all, his honourable heart.  
He became gracious to me. I went with  
him

To many a tournament,—to many a venture,—

And was the witness of his latter deeds.

"He was but a mere boy when his poor  
father

Lost, in the strife with Faramond, his  
throne

And life. An old friend of his ancestors,  
Hector the Brown, contrived to save the  
stripling;

Fled with him into Britain, and became  
The teacher of his youth, his willing master  
In all the arts of knighthood. Geron was  
to him

As his own son. Once, when in a great  
battle

The old man was much wounded, Geron  
caught him

Up in his arms, struck down with lion-fury  
Whoever sought to lay hands on his  
friend,—

Bore him on his own back into the tent;  
But to preserve his life it not avail'd."

"Old



1824.]

“Old Hector, dying, handed his good sword  
To the young man. ‘There,’ said he, ‘take  
this gift;

I know none other who is after me  
Worthier to wield it.’ Mighty was the virtue  
Of this tried weapon, rich its studded hilt,  
And richer still th’ enamell’d sheath of steel.  
Upon the blade in golden letters stood:

‘This trusty blade let none essay  
For any purpose of foul play;  
Fairly let him fight his way.  
Honour be his proudest stay;  
Shame to him who can betray,  
Clad in lion-like array.’

The noble youth receiv’d this holy sword  
Out of his dying foster-father’s hand  
With tearful eyes, and thought himself as rich  
As had a kingdom been the last bequest.  
And how he handled it, I now will give you  
A proud example, if you are not already  
Weary of listening to an old man’s tale.”

Then Lancelot of the Lake, and his dear lady,  
The lovely queen, assured the hoary Branor,  
In their own name, and that of all the guests,  
They should be nothing loth to sit and listen,  
Were he to talk to them the whole night long.  
The old man, from beneath his gray eye-  
lashes,

Shot a keen glance on Lancelot, and the  
queen;  
And both their eyes sank down before the look  
Of earnest worth,—and a short silence  
follow’d.

Branor continued thus: “At that time liv’d  
In Britany a noble knight, surnamed  
Danayn the Red, who dwelt at Maloane;  
Geron the Courteous was his constant com-  
rade,

And dearest friend; together they had sworn  
The bond to die for one another, and  
Their fast affection was become a proverb.  
The dame of Maloane, the wife of Danayn,  
Was in all Britany the fairest woman,  
Though ’tis a shire renown’d for handsome  
ladies.

To look at her without quick thoughts of  
love

Was held impossible. The first time Geron  
Laid eyes upon her, in his heart he said,  
Troth it would not be a dear purchase, if,  
To pass a night in this sweet lady’s arms,  
A man forwent his life. And from that  
moment

He steadily forbore to meet her eyes;  
Spoke seldom to her,—never by himself,  
Nor else but in the presence of his friend,  
Into whose honest heart and open eye  
Suspicion came not. Months together some-  
times,

And longer even, into foreign lands  
They travelled for adventures to the courts  
Of princes,—where at tournaments and  
skurries,

Fame could be earn’d; and, when they were  
come back

To Maloane, Sir Geron kept his way,  
Renewed the silent covenant with his eyes,  
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So that who saw him always would have  
fancied

The lovely dame of Maloane to him  
Was nothing more than any other woman.

“Unluckily, the lovely lady’s heart  
Was not so guarded as his own. She thought,  
At the first glance, that Geron was the man,  
Above all other men, to whom a lady  
Could not refuse the recompence of love.  
And heedlessly she let her eye-balls rove  
Along his stately form, and gaz’d at him,  
And ever and anon unconsciously  
Her looks, her heart, observ’d how fair he  
was.

She calls it in her inmost soul but friendship,  
But courtesy; and cheats herself with names,  
Till she no longer from herself can hide  
How deep the wound has eaten, nor from him  
Who only can administer the cure.

“A woman’s passion has a falcon-eye.  
However Geron may conceal himself,  
Soon as his eye meets her’s, she can discern,  
Or thinks she can discern, a secret glow  
Beneath the smother’d fire,—a flush of love;  
And, in this hope, she watches the occasion  
To be with him alone; and, when she finds it,  
Bewrays to him her hidden painfulness.

“Sin never tempted in a fairer form  
A thing of flesh and blood. From her soft lips  
All the persuasion of the ancient serpent  
Flow’d;—on her heaving bosom breath’d  
seduction,

And beckon’d from her arms. Geron ne’er  
fought  
So hard a fight before; but friendship,—  
truth,—

Hector and Danayn,—stand in stern array  
Between him and the consort of his friend,  
Like angels of the Lord with swords of flame.  
‘God wills it not, that I should dare abuse  
A momentary weakness of the wife  
Of my best friend,’—he said, and broke  
away.

“Embarrass’d,—speechless,—to behold her  
hopes

Thus disappointed, as he quitted her,  
The culprit stood awite, and would have sunk  
With shame and grief, had it been doubtful  
to her,

Even for a moment, whether the coy knight  
Had separated from her with contempt.  
Her eyes, alas! had serv’d her but too well.  
‘He loves me,’ so she thought; ‘I could  
discern

The struggle in his soul; ’tis not his heart  
That is in fault;’—and now the knight  
appears

To her the nobler for his sense of honour,—  
Her love the nobler for his lofty worth.  
She even for her weakness prais’d herself,  
And let him read more freely in her eyes,  
She gloried in it.

This became to Geron  
A hint no longer to expose himself  
Beside the fair seducer; he set off  
From Maloane, and went to Bruneval,

To visit in his castle there a knight.  
 Days slid away in hunting, joasting, feasting,  
 But Geron soon grew tired. 'Ah,' thought  
 he,  
 'If Danayn were but here! without my friend  
 To live among these cold and stranger-  
 people,  
 I can endure no longer.' Whether share  
 Of his annoy the dame of Maloane  
 Perhaps occasion'd, Geron hardly car'd  
 To ask himself; but, calling for his armure,  
 He got on horseback, and rode home again.  
 "Great was the joy, to see him there once  
 more,  
 Of Danayn the Red, his faithful friend,  
 Who lov'd him so, as two twin-brothers  
 hardly  
 Can love each other; and although so long  
 They had been comrades, and so seldom  
 parted,  
 Yet in the castle neither squire nor damsel  
 Were wont to call him by his name, save  
 Danayn  
 And his fair wife,—the rest, they always  
 knew him  
 As the *Good Knight*; no other phrase had they  
 In all the castle, when they spoke of him.  
 "It happen'd now, while Geron was abiding  
 At Maloane, there came a dapper squire  
 Who brought to Danayn a message, that  
 In seven days there would be held at Morlaix  
 A stately tournament. 'So, help me G—,'  
 Said Danayn, 'I'll be there if I can.'  
 "Then Danayn the Red went to his friend,  
 And they agreed to be both at the tourney,  
 But unknown, and clad in common  
 armure.  
 "The news of this soon spread throughout  
 the castle,  
 And reach'd the dame of Maloane, who gladly  
 Heard of the festival; for, as Morlaix  
 Was but a half-day's journey from their  
 dwelling,  
 She hoped Sir Danayn would, as is the  
 custom,  
 Take her, too, to this splendid tournament;  
 For in those days there was in all the land  
 No form so fair to grace the public sittings.  
 "And Geron too, she thought, would come  
 with them,  
 And she should have the pleasure to behold  
 How he, among the kings, and knights, and  
 nobles,  
 Would show himself the bravest and most  
 handsome.  
 For still her heart on Geron hung, tho' he  
 Had so repell'd her love. He was, and is,  
 Still in her eyes the only man;—with him  
 By day and night her inmost soul is busy;  
 His beauty, and his noble sense of honour,  
 Is all her thought, and she would rather be  
 His lady than the wife of higher men;  
 And secretly she vow'd within herself  
 Never to turn her heart to any other:  
 And could she, at the cost of life, become  
 His love, she should esteem it her best glory.

"Thus was the dame of Maloane dispos'd  
 When she determin'd to attend the tourney;  
 And the same evening she convers'd about it  
 Much with her husband. Then Sir Danayn,  
 Benignant-smiling, gave her leave to go.  
 'Lady,' said he, 'as you are bent upon it,  
 I am quite content it be so; and will give you  
 A stately escort, such as may become  
 A person of your rank, and age, and figure;  
 Damsels to wait on you, and knights to  
 guard you  
 In safety to and fro, shall not be wanting.  
 Still I cannot be one. Geron and I  
 Have laid a plan to go in vulgar armure,  
 And namelessly to step into the lists.'  
 "Now when the time was come, the faithful  
 friends,  
 With but one squire to carry shields and  
 swords,  
 Set off, and through bye-ways arriv'd at  
 Morlaix,  
 As if they came elsewhere; but the fair lady,  
 By six-and-twenty knights accompanied,  
 On the high road in loitering state proceeded.  
 "When the two friends approach'd the  
 moated castle  
 Upon the plain, Sir Flounce accosted them,  
 A young conceited boaster, who in knight-  
 hood  
 Pretended to be mightily accomplish'd,  
 And who at all times, proper or improper,  
 Would crow and sneer most manfully at any  
 Who came across the pathway of his speech.  
 When he beheld the knights so calmly  
 trotting,  
 And mark'd their rough black armure, their  
 coarse, cheap,  
 And unassuming, plain caparisons,  
 He gallop'd towards them, and at once defy'd  
 them  
 To break a lance with him upon the spot.  
 They civilly excus'd themselves; they wish'd  
 Against to-morrow to reserve their efforts.  
 But all was said in vain,—the more politely  
 They spoke, the ruder grew Sir Flounce's  
 tongue;  
 And when, unheeding him, they went their  
 way,  
 He jested, with a knight of the Round Table  
 Who stood beside him, at the two black  
 fellows  
 So loudly, that they overheard his speech.  
 "Thereat Sir Danayn was moved to anger,  
 And said to Geron, 'Brother, do you hear  
 Those knights, who fancy they may scorn  
 unpunish'd  
 Men such as we.' But Geron answer'd him,  
 'Do as I do, and let them say their say.  
 Their empty prate will neither make us  
 better,  
 Nor make us worse; and if they scoff at us  
 To-day, perhaps to-morrow they'll repent it,  
 And think themselves the simpletons, and  
 wish  
 They'd held their tongues. Too many such  
 are seen  
 To stroll about the country, full of airs,  
 And



And fond of cutting jokes at every one,  
And spitting their conceit 'twixt every  
tooth.

I never trouble myself what they say;  
And when they speak, 'tis just the same  
to me

As were they silent.' 'You are right, by  
G—,'

Said Danayn, 'let them cackle as they will,  
He is a blockhead who gives heed to that.'

"Sir Irwin, one of the most noble knights  
Of the Round Table, heard with pain the  
language

Of the young man, who unprovoked had  
taunted

The quiet strangers; but Sir Flounce, to  
show

He fear'd them not, renew'd his gibes.  
For this

Small was his gain, as both the knights  
rode on,

Not heeding him, and either thought apart  
To-morrow 'twill be seen what stuff we  
are made off.

(To be continued.)

#### For the Monthly Magazine.

LAND STEAM-CONVEYANCE,\* to SUPERSEDE the NECESSITY of HORSES in all PUBLIC VEHICLES.

"It has been remarked, that railways have hitherto been confined almost exclusively to coal-works, and other mines; and that inventions, whose only recommendations are simplicity and usefulness, are often suffered to lie long in a state of public neglect; whilst others of no real utility, but of more imposing aspect, and being pertinaciously blazoned forth by interested or blinded partizans, are readily adopted, and bask for awhile in the sunshine of public favour."

*Rees's Cyclopædia.*

"No local interests, no partialities, must be allowed to interfere; and, although petty conflicts may be sustained, they must all yield to this measure of great public utility."

*Lord Liverpool.*

**T**HE practical economy of steam-power is already so fully proved by its universal adoption in our mining districts, in our manufactories, and on-

\* "Although it is only of late years that steam has been extensively applied to the propelling of vessels on water, yet a knowledge of its capabilities for this purpose is of old date. As far back as the 21st of December, 1736, Mr. Jonathan Hulls took out a patent for 'A new invented machine, for carrying vessels or ships out of, or into, any harbour, port, or river, against wind and tide, or in a calm;' and in the following year he published a pamphlet at London, which is now extremely rare, detailing at length the nature of his invention. In the introduction to his pamphlet, Mr. H. prophetically remarks, 'There is one great hardship lies too commonly upon those who propose to advance some new, though useful, scheme for the public benefit; the world abound-

board our packets, as to afford demonstrative evidence of the numerous, but yet unforeseen, advantages which might daily be derived from its general application to our inland conveyance.

By the establishment of a general iron-railway in a direct line, the distance between the capital and the manufacturing towns and the principal cities, might be reduced one quarter, and in many cases one-third, instead of the ridiculously winding course the stage and mail coaches now daily run.

The permanent prosperity which would arise to commerce from this rapid communication, would soon be felt in every corner of the United Kingdom. The mails from London to Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, might be conveyed within the space of twelve hours, and those to Glasgow and Edinburgh within twenty-four. The ordinary stage-coaches, caravans, and vehicles for the conveyance of every description of merchandize, might also be transported on the same improved principle.

The farmer would also greatly participate in this national improvement. The land now required to feed his horses might be cultivated for other purposes far more profitable: the various products of the farm, as well as live stock of every kind, might be conveyed to any market, and manures brought back, without employing a single horse, in one-half the time, and at one-half the expense now incurred. The introduction of fresh fish throughout the interior of the kingdom would open a source of trade to numerous individuals, and very essentially contribute

ing more in rash censure than in a candid and unprejudiced estimation of things: if a person does not answer their expectation in every point, instead of friendly treatment for good intentions, he too often meets with ridicule and contempt.' We are willing to think that there is less of this ungenerous feeling to be met with now-a-days than formerly; and yet even at the present time how many are the projects of genius for the benefit of mankind, which lie thrown aside, neglected and condemned? How can we be certain that our children's children may not have as much cause to wonder at the stupidity of their grandsires, in not adopting some palpable improvements revealed to them, as we have to wonder at the stupidity of ours in leaving untried so fair an invention as the steam-boat?"—*Mechanic's Magazine*, No. 7. Oct. 11, 1823.

bute to the improvement of our fisheries, as well as to the establishment of new ones. This branch of internal commerce requires most particular attention, on account of its forming a nursery for seamen.

The inhabitants of London might be regularly supplied with coals on reasonable terms, (were their markets thrown open to the free competition of trade,) instead of labouring under the most abominable extortion, as they now do. The many disadvantages attending the coal-trade in London are sufficiently apparent, in the expense of vessels, seaman's wages, protracted voyages, insurance, tonnage-dues, light-dues, &c.; and it should also be remembered, that vessels in this trade generally, I believe, return from London in ballast; whereas coal-waggons, coming to London on railways, might obtain loading, on return, to all the populous districts through which they might pass. One gang of coal-waggons, carrying the full freight of a vessel, might be forwarded from Newcastle to London in three days, by the simple expense of one steam-engine; but the manifold benefits which the measure would throw open to the general commerce of London, and throughout the interior of the country, can only be justly appreciated when they become known and understood.

It remains only to know the exact amount of capital required for the railway, in order to show the feasibility of this scheme; and on this head, if we reckon each single railway at 2000*l.* per mile, and allow two railways for vehicles going down, and two railways for those returning, the whole sum per mile would be 8000*l.*: in order, however, to guard against contingent expenses, let the sum be stated at 12,000*l.* per mile; and this, I think, the most experienced engineers and surveyors will allow to be the very extent. The distance between London and Newcastle, in a direct line, will be about 200 miles, which, at 12,000*l.* per mile, (cost of the railway,) will amount to 2,400,000*l.* Taking, for a calculation, the number of chaldrons of coals consumed annually in London to be two millions, and reckoning the toll per railway at 5*s.* only per chaldron for the whole distance, from Newcastle to London, this branch of commerce alone would yield a revenue of 500,000*l.* to the proprietors of the railway; without taking into account the numerous daily vehicles

of every description for the conveyance of persons, and of merchandize of every kind.

There are not less than 10,000 steam-engines employed daily in this country, but not one is yet applied to our inland conveyance; the many attempts made to improve still further our steam-engine, instead of a due application of its present commanding power to the purpose now recommended, must, one would hope, in time disturb the lethargic slumbers of the public, who are hourly smarting under the most oppressive tax upon the conveyance of persons and merchandize.

As a permanently improving source of revenue to our capitalists, this plan would have no parallel: the diurnal returns, at the most moderate toll upon each vehicle, would annually produce many millions; indeed no limits can be assigned to the increase of wealth which this change in our inland conveyance might produce. There is no branch of agriculture, no branch of commerce or of arts, but would partake of its endless prosperity. In support of this statement, it is merely necessary to remark here, that one steam-engine, on an improved railway, would draw from London to Edinburgh three stage-coaches (each carrying twice the luggage and number of passengers of ordinary coaches,) in thirty hours, which now require three hundred horses and at least fifty hours time, for the performance of the journey.

For further information, I beg to refer to the fourth edition of my "*Observations on a General Iron-Railway*," (containing plates and maps illustrative of the plan,) published by Messrs. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, Paternoster-row.

If a public meeting were convened by the wealthy merchants and capitalists of the metropolis, in order to canvass the relative properties of this scheme, the example would soon be followed in the manufacturing districts and principal cities; and the many millions now annually squandered away in purchasing and feeding unnecessary horses, might be divided by the holders of shares in a General Iron-Railway Company, and the numerous branch companies which would be established throughout the United Kingdom.

THOMAS GRAY.

Nottingham; May 1, 1824.

For



*For the Monthly Magazine.*

SKETCH of a JOURNEY through NUBIA and NORTH ETHIOPIA; from the JOURNAL of JOSEPH SSENKOWSKY, a RUSSIAN TRAVELLER.

*(Continued from p. 313.)*

THE Nubian nights are beautiful. After a boisterous day, darkened by a dense fog and clouds of sand, the sun sets delightfully. The bright splendour of his rays, the dark clouds above him, and the clear blue sky, form varying scenes of the most majestic beauty on the horizon. The sun produces colours in the air, such as are seen nowhere else; the sand in the desert seems to burn in the brightest rose-coloured fire; the hills seem to rise higher, and more majestically. As soon as the sun is set, it is perfectly dark, and the cold is intense; the wind ceases, the clouds disappear, the sky clears up, and the horizon is clothed in new beauties. I shall never forget one of those delightful nights which I spent at *Sheich-abd-ed-dain*, and where the following event caused the most pleasing emotion in me. Some years ago this place was inhabited by a Sheich, who, by dint of fasting, piety, witchcraft, and strange dressing, had acquired uncommon celebrity among his neighbours. Such hypocrites are always considered by the common people as saints leagued with heaven. After their death they immediately enter the paradise, where, as a reward of their virtues, sixty palaces, each containing sixty beautiful and modest virgins, are placed at their disposal. If one of them should ever appear in the sky at night-time, the whole world would be illuminated by a light similar to that of the sun. The Sheich of whom I am now speaking, was, after his death, buried in his hut, over which the natives built an awning, covered with mats of palm-leaves, and now assemble near it to prayer. A white flag, the symbol of the dead man, flies above it, and a clay lamp spreads its faint light within. Attracted by the beauty of the night, we wandered between the Lybian hills, and the Nile, through *Wadi-el-Arab*, when we were attracted by this light. We went up to it, and, fatigued by our walk, sat down on the mats. Soon after, two handsome youths entered the hut, the youngest of whom threw himself to the ground, praying in the Eastern fashion. Among his tears and sobs I distinguished the words, Father, mother, mercy, *Kaim-Mekam*. The other, seated at some

distance, seemed to be plunged in deep reflection, casting from time to time his eyes on his brother, till he also began to weep. Our curiosity was greatly excited, especially as the young men did not observe us, in the shade where we sat. I at last called out to the eldest, whose sorrow seemed more moderate. The sudden call seemed at first to frighten them; yet, on perceiving us, he approached, although rather timidly on perceiving our Turkish dress. I learnt from him that they were the sons of the Sheich buried here, and had come over from the opposite bank of the river, in order to water the garden near the hut, which their father had cultivated with his own hands for twenty years, and had left to them as an inheritance. It was planted with barley and Turkish beans, and contained eight palm-trees. This small estate was scarcely sufficient for the maintenance of their mother; nevertheless, they were to pay a duty of fifteen piastres to the pacha. The *Kaim-Mekam* of the village, a cruel Arnaut, did every thing to compel the mother to pay this sum, and at last threw the sons into prison. They had been there for a fortnight, during which time the mother had tried in vain to raise money. After this two days more were granted to the mother, after which he threatened to bestow a hundred blows with the *karbatch* (a whip, lightly twisted, of the skin of the hippopotamus,) on each of the sons. But, as the money was not forthcoming, the cruel Turk executed his threat, and declared that they should each of them have eighty blows more upon the soles of their feet on the next day, if the money were not procured. The mother could no longer hold out against the suffering of her offspring. By her tears and entreaties, and the intercession of the Sheich of the village, she at last succeeded in being imprisoned instead of her children, and the *Kaim-Mekam* granted her one month farther delay, after which he threatened the mother with the severest punishment. "What do you intend to do now?" I inquired. "We shall endeavour to sell the produce of our trees and garden of this year," he replied. "And what will you do with yourselves?" "We," continued the youth, "shall go to *Essuan*, begging on the road, and there we shall try to find employment on-board the ships." Such is the method of the Turks for collecting their taxes! During this narrative, the younger brother,

ther, who was but twelve years old, wept constantly. We were happy to be able to relieve the distress of this unhappy family, and speedily collected among ourselves the small sum they required. On giving them the money, I said: "Take this to-morrow to the *Kaim-Mekam*, and ransom your mother." It would be impossible to describe the demonstration of gratitude of these poor children! They threw themselves at our feet, wished to kiss our hands; and the youngest, rising from the ground, ran to the white flag of his father, and caressing it, said, with childish candour: "Our holy father, who seest the countenance of the ruler of the universe, pray for them, that he may reward them a thousand fold, and increase their importance in their valley."\* A touching union of superstition and filial piety! When we had returned to our tents near the shore, we saw the two youths approaching the river, and, laying hold of a beam, they swam across.

*Wadi-Malki* offers a more beautiful prospect than the preceding country; in *Eherabass* we saw a great many palm-trees on the western shore of the river. The Nile is here very shallow, and the sand-banks continue nearly as far as the island of *Tumas*, beyond *Derre*. The river turns again, running in small, but numerous windings, for a considerable time towards the west. Between two of these windings is *Derre*, the capital of all Nubia, and the residence of the *kashef*, or governor.† The town is forty-five leagues from *Philœ*; and is, as it were, built in the midst of a palm-wood, which runs along the river. The houses of this town, concealed among the trees, and scattered on a space of ground of nearly three leagues, are much better built than in other parts of the country. But that part which may be properly called the town has such streets as the other towns in Upper Egypt. Here is a small *khan*, (inn,) a pretty mosque of Arabian architecture, and two or three shops, in which the Turkish soldiers of the garrison sell coarse linen, beads, copper rings, bits of coloured cloth, and other

trifles. The number of inhabitants amounts to 3,000. Their houses are built of unburnt bricks, and have preserved the declining shape, in form of a balustrade, called by the ancient Egyptians, *Talus*. This is certainly not done for the purpose of imitating the ancients, of such an emulation the Musselmans would be ashamed; but, in these countries, no custom, no vice, no prejudice, nay, not even a stone disappears. Customs and manners are transmitted from generation to generation, and perpetuated. Even to this day the nations of the East have preserved, with some of the virtues of the times of the patriarchs, the timidity and covetousness of the ancient Asiatics.

*Derre* appears in every respect as the capital of Nubia. Many women here wear blue shirts, and throw a piece of cloth over their heads, which hangs down to their knees. The rings in the noses are larger and finer than with the peasant-women; they wear pearls round their necks, and even the song of these women betrays the improved taste of a capital, with its coquetting. Most of the men wear shirts descending to their knees; and, as a superior ornament, a red cap, called *Fess*, bordered with a narrow stripe of cloth. These objects of luxury have only been known among them since the conquest of the country through the pacha. The Turkish soldiers buy of the tailors the list of European cloths, which they retail, with considerable advantage to themselves, to the inhabitants of this country. The idlers of this metropolis are found sitting in rows under small sheds, smoking tobacco, and drinking one after the other *nebid*; a beverage made of dates, and resembling porter in taste, and even in smell, only being darker. The trade, and consequent wealth of the inhabitants of this town, consists in the plaiting of double-mats of palm-leaves, of baskets of various colours, (a great quantity of which are exported to *Essuan*,) and in the sale of a large quantity of black dates, of peculiar taste, which grow sometimes to the size of three inches. The dates growing in the vicinity of *Derre* and *Ibrim* are, in fact, considered as the best. On the opposite side is a small temple cut in the rock; and, when rude workmanship may be admitted as a proof of antiquity, the time of its construction cannot be fixed. Near the island of *Tumas* the Nile again takes a south-western direction. The island is well cultivated.

\* The Nubians believe that the whole earth is traversed by the Nile, and divided into valleys.

† Nubia has only been subdued of late years by the Pacha of Egypt, who made the former king one of his *kashefs*, or governors.



vated. *Wadi-Ambe* has well-built houses in a desert, but *Ibrim* seems richer and more populous. The ruins of a castle, on a rock, perhaps belonged to ancient *Primis*; which city, in the inscription of King *Silko*, is considered as the strongest and most important in the country. Farther on we find *Wadi-Tash Re* in a pleasant and advantageous situation; but, in *Ermina*, the country has the same sort of appearance as in front of *Derre*. *Wadi-Tarige* has some cultivated land and palm trees on the east side; but, on the west, the rocks border immediately upon the shore, in which manner they continue as far as *Wadi-abu Sumbol*, or the Valley of Sheaves, which is twenty-five leagues distant from *Derre*. *Abu-Sumbol*, commonly called by Europeans *Ebsambul*, is, for the curiosity of the traveller, what Mecca and Medina are for the pious. Some of the numerous English travellers sail from Cairo straight to Nubia, spend a few hours at *Ebsambul* to see its grand temple, and then return to *Damiette*, without having seen any thing else of Nubia or Egypt. Thence they go to Jerusalem to witness the first Easter day, and thence hurry to Athens; which, after a few hours, they again quit, in order to dine with the Lord High Commissioner at Corfu; and this they call, "A Tour in the Levant."

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROJECTED IMPROVEMENT of SMITHFIELD MARKET.

**L**ITTLE, I should suppose, need be said to prove the impropriety of the present practice of driving live cattle to market in a city like London: the unnecessary cruelty to which the animals are subjected, the injury so frequently occasioned by infuriated beasts, and the nuisance of slaughter-houses in confined situations, are quite sufficient reasons for some alteration; and, I am persuaded, the only reason why an alteration is not made, is the injury that would be sustained by individuals whose property is dependent upon the market. The plan I have to propose will not entirely meet the objection, though I think it will occasion injury to none but the proprietors of slaughter-houses; and remuneration may be easily provided for them if necessary.

I propose, then, that no cattle be slaughtered within four miles of the Post Office. That a large building be erected

in the middle of Smithfield, with two floors; the one a little below the level of the street, so that the upper floor may be convenient to load carts from. This building would be sufficiently large to afford every convenience for the supply of meat, while the surrounding space would be sufficient for the number of carts and waggons that must attend; and, by arranging two sides for receiving from the country carts, and two sides for delivery, confusion might be avoided, and every facility afforded for the dispatch of business. The superiority of the situation, when compared with Newgate or Leadenhall markets, cannot be questioned.

I would propose two market-days in the week for meat, one for vegetables, and one a pitch-market for corn and flour; such a market as the last-named appears to me highly desirable, and that it would be attended with great advantages to all the producers within thirty miles of London: the intermediate dealers, at present, enhance the price to the consumers in and about London fifteen or twenty per cent.; and this might, (by the establishment of a pitch-market in London,) and ought, I think, to be divided between the grower and consumer. I consider, therefore, that this market would be very popular with both, and consequently well attended.

One day, I suppose, must still be allotted to the sale of cows and horses: this is a partial evil, for which I see no remedy.

Every day in the week would thus be occupied; but, as the meat and vegetable markets would be over by ten o'clock in the day, the hay and straw market might commence at that hour.

I would further propose, that, instead of Bartholomew Fair as it is at present conducted, a fair for the sale of onions be established; and, at different suitable periods, annual fairs for cheese, catchup, seeds, &c.

A very small toll would be sufficient for defraying the expenses of the building, and employment might be found for all those whose living is now dependent on the market; while the public-houses and tradesmen in the neighbourhood would be rather benefited than injured by the proposed alteration.

I cannot think the difficulty, in carrying the plan into execution, would be great; while the general good, I think, cannot be doubted. The only question that remains is, how is it to be brought about?

about? and, as so many improvements owe their origin to suggestions first made public in the Monthly Magazine, I have thought it best to send this rough outline for that purpose; leaving it to time and circumstances to fill up the detail.

H.

Smithfield; May 11, 1824.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

**I** SHALL feel obliged to your correspondent Mr. Scott, to whom your readers are already indebted for some interesting particulars respecting the author of the poem entitled "the Beggar's Petition," if he can inform me in what year the said poem was written, and when it was first published.

As it is stated that the author wrote it when he was about twenty-three, should Mr. Scott be unable to answer the first of these questions, but can ascertain the age at which Mr. Moss died, and when that event occurred, it will of course lead to the desired information, although not on authority quite so satisfactory as might be wished.\*

I should likewise be glad to know whether the poem, as originally promulgated by Mr. Moss, differed from the copy now generally printed in any other particulars than those mentioned by Mr. Scott, and the writer in the Gentleman's Magazine to whom he refers; and, if so, can Mr. S. or any of your correspondents, gratify your readers by publishing it as originally written?

INVESTIGATOR.

Feb. 10, 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACTS from the JOURNAL of a  
TOUR through FRANCE.

**J**UNE 29, 1823.—Left Paris with Mr. W. in his caleche. Passed through Charenton, celebrated for its mad-house, which, though large, is too small for all the fools and madmen not a hundred miles from the spot. *Apropos* of insanity, I have read in Dr. Gall, the great craniologist, that all vices and crimes may be attributed to the different species of mental alienation. Whether correct or not, it exhibits the benevolence of the doctor in a most amiable point of view, thus to account

\* It may not be unimportant to remark, that this circumstance only rests on the assertion of an anonymous writer, notwithstanding it is said to be communicated by direction of the author.

for the aberrations of frail humanity. The Cains, the Alexanders, the Cæsars, the Abershaws, &c. may all take refuge in Dr. Gall's sanctuary of insanity, and have salvation at a cheaper rate than at the Pope's custom-houses. It is true, it may be looked upon as smuggling and defrauding the holy father of his dues; therefore I would counsel the good doctor not to approach the sacred toe of his holiness in Italy, nor to hold communion with the resurrectional Jesuits of France; and, above all, to keep out of musket-shot of the Army of the Faith in Spain. No, if he like a quiet life and a merry one, let him continue to live,—if he be living,—and may he live long, in enlightened and tolerant Germany, where perhaps he is secure from a papal excommunicating kick into *hades*,—a sudden expulsion from France, like that of the good Llorente,—or a broiling at the inquisitorial fires which may be lighted up in Spain. But, after all, let him beware of the Holy Alliance; all whose seditions, plots, conspiracies, and treasons, against mankind, have not perhaps as yet transpired, though it has begun a drama with Naples and Piedmont, the horrible *denouement* of which may embrace not only Spain, but every free country,—if there be one in Europe,—within its grasp. Should the Pope have been appointed its almoner and grand inquisitor,—which is probable, for how could it be *holy* without the *papal sanction*,—the poor doctor may be delivered into the hands of the Pope, from thence to the prison, and from thence to the executioner.

Charenton-le-Pont contains 1340 inhabitants. At a populous village near Charenton, called Aux Carrières, is a large foundry in a building which was formerly a church, the proprietors of which are the life-boat Capt. Manby and Co.: from 4 to 500 hands are employed, chiefly English. They have a minister, who instructs their children, and preaches once a-week. There is likewise a manufactory of soap for common use and for the toilette; a purifier of wood-fuel, and a brewer.

In changing horses at Provins, we perceived that the forespring of the carriage was broken, which was soon spliced with a whisp of straw and a rope. Provins is situated upon the Voulsie and the Dartin, which works sixty flour-mills. This town contains 3500 inhabitants: its commerce is in corn, flour, roses called Provins, (for medicinal use, which have been grown here



here for centuries,) wools, a manufactory of common druggets, potteries, tanneries, and mineral waters.—From Provins we proceeded to Nogent-sur-Seine; but, as ill-luck would have it, there we found that the iron of one of the fore-wheels had given way; so that we were obliged to stop all night. Nogent-sur-Seine has 3200 inhabitants; contains a very good harbour, from which wood is floated to Paris. There is a manufactory of hosiery, one of tin utensils, and one of vinegar.

June 30.—After getting the spring and wheel repaired, we were imposed upon, as happens usually to travellers who meet with accidents; landlords, smiths, and wheelwrights, regarding them as a Cornwall wreck. Thus, when fortune is in her angry mood, she is not satisfied with rolling her victim in the dirt, but she whistles to her highway-men to come and rifle their pockets.

About a mile from Nogent-sur-Seine, and three from the road to the right, is the celebrated monastery of the Paraclete, where the two lovers Abelard and Eloise ended their days. Here unhappy lovers may find food for contemplation, and compare the pains of disappointment with those of a mutual, ardent, and constant, affection, deprived by a sacrilegious hand of its chief support. The monastery has been converted into a manufactory of steel, &c. of which General Pajod is the proprietor: he was one of Napoleon's best cavalry generals.

The country hitherto is waving with fine crops of hay and corn; but the landscape,—from want of the beautiful thorn and holly hedge, studded with the knotty oak, the smooth ash, and the towering poplar, little meandering, murmuring rivulets, country-seats, and good farm-houses,—makes a monotonous and tiresome impression. The farm-houses, in general, form the villages; which thus compose the circle of their domestic endearments, friendly intercourse, social union, and mutual support. Though the landscape is not calculated to please the admirer and painter of nature in her richest and gayest robe, yet to the political economist it must yield a high gratification to see every spot of ground under cultivation, even to the heath; none occupied by ornamental copses, parks, and pleasure-grounds. The boundaries of the estates are designated by small oblong square stones or flags, fixed in the earth, and about a foot high. The cattle in grazing (which is only in

the day, for at night they are driven to the homestead,) are tended by boys and girls, to prevent mutual trespasses. Wheat is universally the staple and best crop; then hay-grass, potatoes, barley, oats, and rye. The oats in general are poor, barley not much better, but the potatoes are luxuriant: this queen of vegetables is throughout France of an excellent quality, and the various manners they have of cooking it render it amongst the poor a most nutritive food, and a healthy substitute to all the tribe of highly-seasoned dishes,—those powerful auxiliaries of the art of medicine, and pioneers of death.—We passed a woman at the wheel-plough, with four horses upon a stiff clayey soil, and the driver a youth in his teens.

The weather has been hitherto as cold in the mornings and evenings as the month of April, and the resemblance is strengthened by occasional showers of rain, with warm gleams in the noon-tide of the day. We arrived about two o'clock at Chaumont, a pretty town, situated between the Marne and the Seine, and about half a league from their confluence. It has 6600 inhabitants: there is a manufactory of knit woollen stockings, hats, druggets, gloves, and a wax-bleacher. Two newspapers are printed here.

While the horses were changing, we entered a draper's shop, the proprietor of which was an unmarried lady, about thirty, neat, healthy-looking, and pretty. Having finished our affair, we found that other business might be done; for she intimated, that not only her goods were to be disposed of, but *herself* also; and she certainly appeared, in addition to her personal attractions, with the powerful recommendations of a well-stocked shop and overflowing bags of crown-pieces. These are no mean ingredients to sweeten the cup of matrimony,—to furnish a bed of down to its pains, and a pillow of peace to its storms. And who would not, in some moments of his rugged path through life, when, after being flattered and disappointed by the illusions of hope, wearied by a succession of the same objects, disgusted with a monotonous and selfish existence, travelled, as it were, every day from Poole's-hole to the Devil's A——, and from the Devil's A—— to Poole's-hole; who would not, I say, wish to turn into a path carpeted with the softest green grass, scented by the rose, the sweet-briar, and jessamine,—sheltered from summer's heats and winter's

ter's storms by shady groves,\* and leading to the bowers of plenty, pleasure, and repose? What Irishman would not exchange his murphies and whiskey for the staff and blood of life; and what son of Jannock\* would not desert his leavened god, and the sleepy potations of his butler, John Barleycorn, for the best wheaten bread of the harvest, and the enlivening juice of the vine?

We continued our journey, and arrived at Troyes in the evening.—Troyes, upon the Seine, in the centre of the department of Aube, and chief place of the prefecture, is a large city, situate in a fine plain: it contains 27,000 inhabitants. Here are many cotton-spinning and manufacturing establishments. There are four cotton-merchants; thirty-seven manufacturers of cotton stockings; twelve spinners of cotton; one manufacturer of calicoes, percales, and dimities; ten of cloth; one of agricultural implements; one of woollen; one of cotton and silk lace; one of mustard; one of paper; one of lamp-oil; five spinning mills of wool; one foundry of pipes without a seam; one calico-printer; one brewer; one coppersmith; seven dyers; twenty-three dyers of stuffs, dimities, fustians, &c. There is a nursery containing 200,000 feet of fruit-trees, indigenous and exotic; also flowers. There are five principal inns; one restaurateur; four coffee-houses; five printers; nine booksellers; one reading-room; four music professors; fifteen drapers; nine tanners, chamois, &c.; one theatre; one butchery; one public library, containing 30,000 volumes; the attorneys' library, and that at the seminary; two bankers, and a tribunal of commerce; five fairs, one of which is for wool.

After getting our carriage, as we thought, thoroughly repaired, we resumed our journey on the 4th, and arrived in the evening at Bar-sur-Aube, intending to sleep at Langres; but after changing horses, and proceeding a few yards, we perceived that the cross-bar support of the vehicle, over the front spring, was broken; which obliged us to turn back, and stop all night. Having got it repaired, we continued our journey. Bar-sur-Aube is twelve leagues east of Troyes: contains 4000 inhabitants; one iron-merchant and manufacturer of nails; three clothiers; seventeen grocers; nine corn-chandlers; three tanners; two veterinary doctors; one

apothecary; one printer; and three inns. It has one fair, and good markets. There was some severe fighting here during the campaign of 1814, attested by houses still in ruins, and the marks of musket-balls upon the walls.

We arrived about two o'clock at Langres, a strong fortified town, situate upon a very steep and high mountain, and celebrated for its manufactures of hardware, cutlery, &c.: it is the Sheffield of France. When the Allies had penetrated thus far in 1814, the Imperial Guard, amounting to 12,000 men, on arriving to the succour of this town, cried out, "We come to the relief of Langres the virgin;" so called because it had never yet been taken. However, the enemy being three times more numerous than the guard, the latter left it, and returned to Bar-sur-Aube: Langres soon after capitulated.—We had an excellent dinner, of four courses, and a desert, at one of the best inns in France; for which we only paid 2s. 1d. each.

Langres is near the river Marne: contains 7000 inhabitants; twenty-two cutlers; eight drapers; three grocers; four dealers in grain, cotton, wool, oils, wine, and brandy; four iron-merchants; one merchant; five milliners; two printers; four booksellers, one of whom is the inventor of the largest-sized paper; five druggists or apothecaries; six inns; a tribunal of commerce; and a banker. There are two fairs of eight days each, and six others; a public library, containing 30,000 volumes; and a theatre.

The next town was Vesoul, upon the river Durgeon, at the foot of a hill covered with vineyards, and the chief place of the prefecture. It contains 5700 inhabitants; one manufacturer of arms; three mercers and hardwaremen; two hosiers; three hatters; four iron and copper merchants; five grocers; three clock-makers; two milliners; three jewellers; three dealers in stained papers and glass, painters, and gilders; one laceman; six apothecaries; one dealer in silks, wool, and novelties; six tanners, chamois-dressers, and furriers; two tape-manufacturers; four wood-turners; three printers; three booksellers and stationers; two bookbinders and pasteboard-makers; three architects; and one banker. There is a fair every Thursday in Lent, four of eight days each, and another of one day. There are pleasant walks in the new alleys, where there are public vapour-baths, a public library of 25,000 volumes, a physical

\* Bread made of oatmeal, and leavened, in Lancashire.



physical cabinet, orangeries, a departmental nursery, a large college, a theatre, and mineral waters of Repes, but little frequented.

We arrived at Befort in the evening. It is a strong fortified town, the theatre of a late said-to-be conspiracy against the family of the legitimates. The neighbourhood abounds in coal-mines, which supply the manufactories of Mulhouse. Befort contains 3000 inhabitants: seven roads lead to it, and its proximity to Germany and Switzerland gives it life. There are three jewellers; four brewers; two tallow-chandlers; two hatters; three wax-chandlers; four drapers; nineteen grocers; three iron and copper dealers; one forge, famous

for its iron; one clock-maker; one distiller of kirchenwasser, a liquor made from cherries; one paper-manufacturer; three hardwaremen; seven tanners; five wine and brandy merchants; one printer; one bookseller; five factors for dispatching goods; five inns; six coffee-houses; three lawyers; four attorneys; and a tribunal of commerce. Fairs on Mondays for cattle, and, particularly in autumn, for sheep. The garden of the lawyer Bouillot is worth observing; and there are many other pretty gardens. —We finished our journey by reaching Mulhouse at midnight, where we found the amiable and expecting family of my friend Mr. W. in good health.

(*To be continued.*)

## EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON ARTIZANS AND MACHINERY.

*Mr. Bryan Donkin, Mr. Timothy Bramah, Mr. Philip Taylor, Mr. Henry Maudslay, and Mr. John Hague.*

**H**AVE you, Mr. Donkin, in the course of your business, received orders for tools and machines to go abroad?—Yes.

Have you executed all those orders?—No, not all.

Why have you not executed them?—On account of the legal prohibitions to certain kinds of machinery.

(*Mr. Bramah.*) I think I can take upon myself to say, that within the last seven years, or less, in consequence of the prohibitions, we have been deprived of employment to the amount of upwards of 10,000*l.* I have an order, at this moment, for a considerable quantity of machinery, not any part of which can be exported, unless the prohibitions are removed.

(*Mr. Maudslay.*) I have received orders to the extent of 20,000*l.* which I might have executed, but for the prohibitions of the Act.

(*Mr. Donkin.*) I was last year on the Continent, and could have taken orders for a great many screws, but for the prohibition.

If the profits on iron works continue for any given time at less than the average profits in other businesses, would not the masters withdraw a portion of their capital from that employment?—I have always understood that a considerable part of the capital has been withdrawn: I have heard, for three

or four years back, of a great many furnaces in Staffordshire having been put out; that is a certain indication of the fact.

Would not a repeal of the laws preventing the exportation of machinery tend to increase that branch of trade?—Most undoubtedly: I was on the Continent last year, and in a part of Germany; I found a manufactory at Wurtzburg, in a suppressed monastery, established for machinery; I found a foundry established, and the iron they used, with very little exception, was brought from England; all the coke they used for the melting of that iron was also brought from England, and this for the production of machinery, for which there was a demand, at that extravagant rate which they must necessarily charge it in order to get any profit at all.

Has such machinery as you have declined taking orders for been made in foreign countries?—Yes.

(*Mr. Hague.*) I refused one order from abroad, of about 7000*l.* and afterwards they had drawings and workmen from this country, and it was made there.

(*Mr. Bramah.*) Several things that would have been ordered from our house, have been afterwards made from the drawings obtained from this country. I had some machinery to send out to Mr. Baird, an English gentleman, at St. Petersburg, who declined the trouble of making them: the first I made was seized at the Custom-house, and,

and, from the drawings he took out to Petersburg, he made the articles himself, and has continued to do so ever since.

(*Mr. Hague.*) I refused orders for an iron mill to be sent to France; afterwards they had drawings sent out from an engineer in London: a workman went out and made models of it, and afterwards executed the work; and he has been there ever since.

(*Mr. Bramah.*) I can state an instance which happened within this fortnight. I am making some machinery for packing cotton, to be sent to Egypt; the agent in London wanted a number of machines for carding wool: he referred to me, to know how he could get them supplied, as they were not allowed to go out of this country. I gave him the address of Mr. Cockerell, of Liege, who is one of the largest manufacturers, and has been almost exclusively employed, for twenty-seven years, in making machinery for cotton and woollen manufactures: he is an engineer, who went out from Manchester, and has realized an immense fortune.

(*Mr. Maudslay.*) It is a large manufactory: they have one at Liege, another at Sarang, about four miles off; that at Sarang was the Bishop of Liege's palace. I suppose that manufactory must at least cover seven acres of land, and they employ about 5 or 600 people: they wanted me to take orders for a great deal of machinery, but I told them it was impossible. The King of the Netherlands has given Mr. Cockerell 30,000*l.* for the purpose of establishing an iron mill, and extending his manufactory to the making boat-engines and steam-engines in general. The manufactory at Liege is principally for carding and woollen machines.

Are there many English workmen there?—Not now: they have had a great many.

Was it originally established with English workmen?—Yes; Mr. Cockerell, who went from Manchester, originally established it, and he has made an immense fortune.

What countries do they principally supply?—The whole of the Continent: I have seen hundreds of their carding-machines in France.

What would be the effect, in your opinion, of the open exportation of every article of machinery upon the various machine-establishments now on the Continent?—I have no hesitation in

saying, that it would very much increase our demand for machinery in general.

Would it check their increase?—They can have any price they please for machines, because they are the only persons established; but, if we had the liberty of sending out carding-machines at 50 per cent. profit, we might do it, as they are getting 100 per cent.

(*To Mr. Hague.*) Have you visited any manufactory on the Continent?—Yes, a good many: I have been four or five months at a time at those at Liege, and Aix-la-Chapelle, and Vervais.

From the knowledge you acquired there of the qualities and prices of the different machinery, what is your idea of this country supplying that machinery, if the laws now in existence were repealed?—A good workman is hardly to be got there, unless he is from England: I have no doubt we should supply them with machinery, if we were not prohibited by the law from doing it.

Cannot an ordinary man make a machine, by seeing specifications and plans?

(*Mr. Donkin.*) Competent men can.

(*Mr. Taylor.*) Plans and engravings of the machines invented in this country are very extensively circulated in France: their works on machinery, with engravings, are far more complete and beautiful than any thing we have.

(*To Mr. Donkin.*) You are chairman of the committee of mechanics in the Society of Arts?—Yes.

You are aware that annually a publication takes place of the descriptions of machinery which you think it desirable to be made known?—Yes.

Do not those volumes circulate all over the world?—As widely as possible.

Cannot an able workman, from those plans and specifications, produce or make the machinery there described?—Most undoubtedly.

Is not the policy of our laws prohibiting machinery therefore at variance with the whole proceedings of that society, and other scientific societies existing in this country?—Entirely so. I think the law has another prejudicial effect; it is not only futile with regard to the object it aims at, but it has a tendency to demoralization. Whenever a machine is brought into extensive use in this country, a foreigner too frequently gets it by bribing the servants of the person using the machine: there have been many instances of this. Besides, a foreigner, or any person, for a few shillings



lings can go to our record-offices, and examine a specification, containing a description of the best machines we have, because for all the most valuable machines patents are obtained; specifications are by law registered there, and the offices are open to any man, and copies may be obtained at a small expense.

Do you think the Combination Laws tend to disturb the harmony that should exist between workmen and their employers?—I think they do.

Do not the men consider the laws against combination as exceedingly oppressive to them?—Yes they do.

Are not the Combination Laws a bond of union among the men, and the frequent cause of the combinations that take place?—I believe they have tied the bonds firmer than ever.

Have you ever known any strikes or combinations of workmen in any trade?—Many in my own trade, and several in others.

Is not a strike made with very great reluctance, and chiefly where they feel the pressure from inadequate wages?—Not always, but generally so.

Have the demands of the workmen for wages, on such occasions, been unreasonable?—The demand for wages has not been so unreasonable as applied to good workmen; but the demand for uniformity of wages has been unreasonable.

Has not the present system frequently made both masters and men unreasonable on such occasions?—I believe it has that tendency.

Have the men in general succeeded in their demands on occasions when they have struck?—Yes, in our business they have always succeeded.

Does not their success or failure depend on the state of the demand and supply in the particular branch at the time?—Entirely so.

*Mr. Francis Place.*

Have you any experience as to the exportation of machinery from this country?—Yes, I have, to the amount of 100 tons.

To what part of the world?—To Chili, in South America.

What kind of machinery?—I exported a flatting-mill of great power, and a mint; that is, I exported four complete coining presses.

Does the law prohibit the exportation of these machines?—It does.

How then did you contrive to export them?—Under orders in council.

Under what denomination?—Machinery. The Act 26 Geo. III. c. 89. forbids the exportation of rolling (flatting) mills, and the parts thereof, and it names many of those parts; among others, beds, pinions, pillars, and rollers. Application was made to the Council, for leave to export a *flatting-mill*, and a *number of presses used for coining*: leave was not granted. Application was then made for leave to export the machinery in parts, care being taken to use no one of the names mentioned in the Act, as the names of any parts or pieces of machinery prohibited; pillars, for instance, were not called by that name, but described as bars of wrought iron, a certain number of feet in length, and of a certain diameter, having a male screw cut at one end. Caps were described as masses of bell-metal, having a female screw cut through them; and so with the other parts. Orders were granted in the terms requested; and, at the bottom of some of the orders, the words *other machinery* were added. When the order contained these words, all the machinery that could be got ready in time for the ship was put on-board.

Do you know of your own knowledge whether engineers or other individuals have exported considerable quantities of prohibited machinery?—Yes; I am acquainted with most of the engineers in the metropolis. They are constantly making, and exporting prohibited machinery, either by means of orders in council, or by disguising it for other persons, who then ship it. As the engineers, however, will seldom undertake the shipment themselves, the quantity thus sent is comparatively small with what might be exported if the law were repealed.

Are you able to state, that, if the exportation of machinery was permitted, there would be a great demand in Chili, and other places?—I know there would be a great demand. The flatting-mill and presses I sent to Chili were not set up there. When the Spaniards, last summer, regained possession of Lima, in Peru, they destroyed the mint there, and broke all the machinery, before they evacuated the city.

Are you not aware, that extensive mining companies are about to be established in different parts of South America, which will require great quantities of machinery? and, if the laws against the exportation of machinery are repealed, is it your opinion that

that this country will supply it?—There are now in London two persons of distinction from Columbia, accompanied by a very clever man, who has with him a statistical account of the country; and from him I learn, that an Englishman has discovered a coal-field in the midst of a mining district, and measures are taking to work the mines. The machinery used, from the first breaking the earth to the turning out of the dollar, will all be had from England, if the prohibitory laws are repealed. The quantity will be large, and will, for many years to come, be constantly an increasing quantity.

Are you aware, that British-made machinery is wanted abroad, which cannot be procured from hence?—Yes; if the prohibitory laws are repealed, it is probable that I shall send over a large quantity. Large quantities are now making for Mexico: if the law remains as it now is, parts of machines will be sent, and men must be sent out to construct and complete the prohibited parts.

Would the supplying that machinery to South America be prejudicial to any branch of our home manufacture?—Perhaps it might, so far as regards copper sheathing from the northern parts of Chili; a large quantity of copper might be flatted there; but it is doubtful to me, whether it could be manufactured and sent to China and to the neighbouring islands, their only markets, as cheap as it can be furnished by this country.

Have you had much experience with respect to clubs, and combination of workmen and their employers?—Yes. I was for some years a journeyman myself, and got sadly punished, by the masters combining not to employ me: this was for having interfered in a combination of the men, with which I had nothing to do until forced by the masters to join it. I afterwarde formed several clubs, for the purpose of compelling the masters to give an advance of wages. I thought then, and still think, it was proper. Wages were very low in some trades, and the workmen had no other means whatever to procure an increase. These combinations of the men were all of them ultimately successful.

What was the foundation of them?—The desire to increase their wages. I give, as an instance, the leather breeches makers, the trade to which I had been bred. No man could in that trade, in

the regular way, earn more than fourteen shillings a-week, on an average; other journeymen, in trades not requiring more time to become expert, could earn about a guinea a-week. Under my direction, therefore, a society was formed; and; within two years from its commencement, the masters were obliged to give an advance of wages to avoid a strike.

What opinion have you formed of the effects of the present Combination Laws, so far as they prohibit combinations of workmen, to raise their wages, or regulate their hours of working?—I think those laws produce no good effects whatever; they appear to me to be wholly pernicious. They are a bond of union to the men. I know, practically, that the men have been kept together by them, when no combination would otherwise have existed.

What are the impressions these laws have made on the minds of the men?—They believe that these laws keep their wages lower than they would otherwise be, and they, therefore, look upon them as oppressive, and their employers as tyrants; this is the general impression.

What is your opinion of the effect of those laws, as to the raising or lowering of wages?—Generally, they have had little effect in that way, taking a number of years into the consideration. I should say, they have neither raised nor lowered wages. In some particular trades, they have kept wages down too low; the type-founders, for instance. In this trade, the masters in London do not exceed ten, and a close combination at all times exists among them; and they have thus been able, by aid of the law, to keep wages very low. The same course has been followed among the sadlers; but, as their number is larger, it has had less effect.

Is there not a combination among the journeymen tailors?—The journeymen tailors have a perfect and perpetual combination among them. I have known only of two combinations among the masters; one was to resist the men, the other was to obtain an act of parliament; the first failed, and the last was not persevered in.

What was the cause of the journeymen tailors' combination, and what is the system they now pursue?—Their system is all but a military system. The orders come from their Executive, and are always obeyed. There are upwards of twenty regular or Flint houses of call in London; each house has a delegate,



legate, and they elect five other delegates, who are technically called the Town. In many cases, the power of these five men is almost unlimited over the trade, and obedience follows as matter of course. The whole body never, in any instance, discuss the propriety of a strike, as that would subject them to prosecution under the Combination Laws. Unlimited confidence is, therefore, given to the Five; and this it is which constitutes their power.

Do the men generally know who are the regulators?—No. It is whispered among them that there is to be a strike; but they never discuss the subject; they strike when bid.

What would be the effect upon this combination, if all the laws against combination of workmen were repealed?—In time, the combination, as it now exists, would cease.

By whom is the rate of wages fixed?—By the men. The Town, as it is called, announce the sum, to which the men conform.

Will you explain why the masters never suffer; suppose the Town should say, that it is necessary to have 7s. for a day's work, instead of 6s?—They have never struck for wages but when circumstances have justified them. They have never demanded an unreasonable sum, as compared with the actual value of the sum they formerly received.

Or with wages in other branches of business?—Tailors' wages are nominally higher than most other common businesses; but their real wages, I mean the actual amount in money, does not exceed that of other trades, on an average. They are liable to be frequently without employment; and a man cannot work continually as a tailor in a shop; it would kill him.

Do you think the repeal of the Combination Laws would lower wages?—No. I think the wages of journeymen tailors, and other workmen, would be just what they now are, except in some few cases, where the Combination Laws have kept them too low. In general the men have evaded the law, and set it totally aside.

Then you think the only effect of the Combination Laws has been, to create irritated feelings between the masters and men?—Just so.

Have you known instances of combinations of the journeymen in other trades?—Yes. When I was a journeyman, I assisted to form combinations

among journeymen in other trades, and acted as secretary to them.

What trades?—Carpenters and plumbers.

Do all journeymen tailors receive the same wages per day, whether they are good or bad workmen?—There are several ways of settling wages among tailors. They are divided into two classes, called flints and dungs. The flints all work by the day, and all receive the same wages; the dungs work by the day, or the piece, but generally by the piece. No inconvenience to the master arises from any of their arrangements; they all get a day's work for a day's pay.

Are the dungs promoted to be flints?—Some dungs become flints. Day-work, in our business, may be called piece-work, with this limitation, that a man will only do a certain quantity in a day. We have books ruled in columns, in which are inserted the name of the workman, the name of the garment, the name of the person it is intended for, and the time the man is employed upon it. Thus a complete check upon the men is established, and every one of them must do his stated quantity.

Do the dungs then try to compensate for a less degree of skill, by a greater quantity of time?—Most of them work by the piece; some of them are capital workmen, and do a great quantity of work. Some undertake to do the whole work of a small master; they work a great many hours, and their families assist them. They often earn a large sum of money. This was my case for several years when I was a journeyman.

What proportion is there of dungs to flints?—I think about one in four.

Do the Town, or Delegates, take any notice of the moral conduct of the flints?—No; but if the question is intended to lead to an opinion as to their moral conduct, I should say, they, like all other journeymen, are greatly improved in morals. Twenty years ago, few tailors' shops were without a bottle of gin; the men drank as they liked; one kept the score, and the publican came at certain times to replenish the gin-bottle. I suppose there is not a shop in London that has one now.

Do all the masters in London pay the same wages?—All the principal masters employ flints, and they pay the same rate of wages, and in the same manner.

What is the general state of feeling between

between the masters and the men, in respect to one another?—There is but one state of feeling; entire want of confidence.

They look with distrust on each other?—Yes; and they annoy each other in consequence of it.

Do you think the journeymen are often unreasonable in their demands for increase of wages?—No, I never knew them unreasonable, except perhaps in one case, many years ago. I remember a case among the millwrights, who, being a small body, became unreasonable, as I then understood the matter; they succeeded for a short time, but the masters beat them ultimately.

Do not the masters, in consequence of a rise of wages, raise their prices?—No; I believe there is no principle of political economy better established than this of wages; increase of wages must come from profits.

Is it within your knowledge, that masters in this town have combined against the men?—Yes, on many occasions.

You think, therefore, that the Combination Laws press on the men, and not upon the masters?—They are unequal and unjust.

Are the feelings of irritation, which you state generally to exist between the masters and the men, chiefly occasioned by the existence of those laws?—I have no doubt of it.

Do you think, that if these laws were repealed, that irritation would subside?—It would gradually subside.

In those cases in which there have been strikes, have the masters yielded without a struggle?—No; sometimes the masters have put down the combination; but that has generally led to another combination, to another strike, and the men have generally carried their point in the end.

Is not the workman much more in the power of the master, than the master is in the power of the man?—Whatever there is of power, is with the master.

What do you think is the general opinion of the masters, respecting the laws against combinations; will they be favourable to their repeal?—They will not generally be favourable to their repeal; they suppose, that if the laws be repealed, wages will rise. The same absurd opinion is entertained by the men; they think they shall receive higher wages.

Then the effect of the repeal of these would, you think, be the putting an end

to bad feelings?—That would be the effect.

*Richard Batenson Dean, esq.*

What situation do you hold in the Customs?—Chairman.

What is your opinion with regard to the efficacy of those laws, as to preventing the emigration of artizans?—I think it nearly impossible to enforce them with any correctness.

Is it your opinion that the laws hitherto have not been efficient for the object for which they were intended, that of preventing the emigration of artizans?—Yes, I should say they have not been so: I think it very difficult for any officer of the Customs, let him be who he may, to determine who is an artificer. Various artificers have gone in from time to time; had we known they were artificers, it would have been the duty of the Board of Customs to make enquiry, with a view to enforcing the Act of Parliament; but, as far as my enquiries have gone, though I have known repeated emigrations, both to America and the Continent, we have very rarely had any evidence of the parties being artificers; they go out as husbandmen, or as people not within the contemplation of the Acts.

In your opinion, the laws have not been efficient to the object intended?—No; that is my decided opinion.

What is your opinion as to the effects of the present laws against the exportation of machinery, in preventing those articles that it is intended to prohibit, being exported?—I think that doubtful, and very doubtful.

Why do you state it to be doubtful?—Inasmuch as all articles going out of the country cannot undergo such strict examination as by possibility to enable the officers to see, in the event of a very large cargo going out, whether there is any machinery among it that is prohibited by the Acts.

Is it your opinion, that the laws have been evaded in different ways?—I should think in numberless instances.

The difficulties attending the strict literal execution of these Acts, you consider to be very great?—Yes, I do certainly; we have had perpetual questions before the Board as to machinery, how far it comes within the particular letter of the Act; because we have always considered it our duty to look at these Acts according to the letter and not the spirit, and to see whether the machinery going out was according to the letter of the Act; and, if not, we have



have invariably allowed it to be exported: we have been most reluctant to put the laws in force.

*Mr. Richard Taylor.*

What is your opinion as to the effect of the laws against the combination of workmen, so far as they prohibit their combining to raise their wages, to regulate them, or to regulate their hours of working?—My own opinion is, that they are of no service at all to the employers, and that they only create greater difficulty of arrangement between the employers and the men; so much so, that the last time when they struck for wages, and we had a difference for a little time, the masters unanimously agreed that nothing should induce them to avail themselves of the Combination Laws, considering them as very unjust and oppressive, and that it would be disgraceful for them to avail themselves of them, having found that they only protracted the differences that had occurred on former occasions.

Are you able to state, whether the men consider those laws as very oppressive and partial?—Yes, they do: of late years we have not put them into effect; and they know that we have determined that nothing shall induce us to do so.

Is it within your recollection, that the masters of any other trade in London have combined to keep down their wages, or to fix the rate of wages with the men?—I do not know that of my own knowledge: in my trade, the masters have always been in the habit of meeting together, not altogether to keep down the prices, but to regulate the prices, and, by conferring with the men, to maintain a scale of prices which should produce an uniformity of payment.

Do you know that the law applies equally against the masters as the men?—No, I did not suppose that it did: I always understood it applied only to the men. As far as I recollect, we always met together without any reserve or fear, as if we were exempt from any fear of that kind.

As far as you remember, have the men ever combined at a time when their wages were not unreasonably low?—No: I think it was always when there appeared to be an advance in the price of living.

What is your opinion with regard to the general state of morals amongst your workmen?—I think it is very much improved: a printing-office was

like a public-house on a Monday when I was an apprentice, and now we have no drinking at all.

To what cause do you refer that amendment?—I should refer it, in a great measure, to the general improvement which has taken place among the working people from education; and another cause is, that we have a better choice of workmen from having broken through the restriction as to apprentices; we have more power of making a selection, and giving the preference to those whose conduct is good.

You said that the masters in your trade had resolved not to enforce the Combination Laws; when was that?—When a reduction was last made, in 1816.

Were the workmen perfectly satisfied, that they had no fear from the Combination Laws?—Yes, we stated that to them.

What induced you to make that communication to them?—Because we thought the laws very abominable and unjust.

You thought it would be more for your advantage not to enforce them?—No, we thought the laws very disgraceful; and that when we were ourselves combining to reduce wages, that we should have men put into prison for doing the very same thing that we were doing.

And you have found no effect produced on wages by your resolution, which was tantamount to a repeal of the laws?—No; we have had no difficulty since.

Then the Committee are to understand, that since you waived the carrying into effect the Combination Laws, the masters and men have agreed much better?—Yes.

*Mr. Charles Boyd, general surveyor of the Customs in London; Mr. James Deacon Hume, comptroller of the Customs inwards and outwards; Mr. Henry St. John, comptrolling searcher of the Customs.*

(*To Mr. St. John.*) Have you in fact known any instances of artizans being impeded from leaving the country by any Custom-house officer?—There was an instance, about a year and a-half ago, of three or four artizans going to embark at the Custom-house: I was on duty at that time, and information was given me, that they were on the point of going, and I was desired to stop them. I took

such means as I thought necessary to make every enquiry. They were gone away, but they were to sleep at a public-house that afternoon, and were to go down to Gravesend the day following; but, in the mean time, the Bow-street officers had information of it from a gentleman at Manchester, and they were taken into custody, and carried off. That is the only instance I know of where any thing official has been stated to me as to detaining artificers.

(*Mr. Lloyd.*) In several instances the officers have discovered that artificers were about to leave the kingdom; but as the law does not prohibit artificers from leaving the kingdom, but from going out of the kingdom to teach their trade to foreigners, or to exercise it in foreign parts; a man being merely suspected of being an artificer, or known to be an artificer, we conceive we have no authority to detain him, unless we can prove for what purpose he is going abroad.

Then, in point of fact, the laws are altogether inoperative to prevent the emigration of artificers?—Perfectly so.

(*To Mr. St. John.*) Do you think the laws have been efficient to prevent those articles which are stated in the 25th and 26th of Geo. III. from being exported?—The laws are certainly efficient, but they are not acted up to: for, where any goods are discovered of that description being exported, they are generally restored by an order of the Treasury, or by an order of our Board, many of them restored without any compensation; the penalties frequently waived, and the goods restored to the parties, some on a satisfaction, and some without any.

Do you remember any instances where condemnation has followed the detection?—I can mention cases within this year and a-half. Two cases, containing large iron rollers, were discovered by me, entered as agricultural instruments, in the name of Mr. Ware. Those goods were seized by me, condemned in the Court of Exchequer, and sold at the King's sale. They were entered for exportation at forty pounds: I was afterwards told, the sum they cost was eighty pounds; but they sold at only four pounds at the Custom-house.

Were they sold for exportation?—No; they were prohibited to be exported. Afterwards, a prosecution was commenced against Mr. Dubois: he was found guilty, and was sent to Stafford-gaol, on account of not being able to pay the penalty.

What was the penalty?—Two hundred pounds.

Is that the only instance you recollect?—That is the only instance of condemnation I recollect.

Do you believe that the laws are often evaded in the exportation of machinery?—Very often, indeed; for it is exceedingly difficult to detect it. There are vast numbers of packages which we open, where there are parts of machinery packed with other iron and steel articles from Birmingham, purposely packed for deception; and it is almost an impossibility for an officer to know whether they are or are not prohibited, being only parts of machinery.

By what rule do you go?—The Act of Parliament says, that such and such articles shall not be exported: if a merchant tenders his entry for a particular article, which we think is prohibited, we should object to the entry in its first stage; we should say, "This is a prohibited article." If a merchant were to tender an entry for a steam-engine, we should say, "We know no law to prevent the exportation of a steam-engine."

Every new machine that may henceforth be made, as the law now exists, may be exported?—Provided they are not so composed in the whole or in part of those particular parts of machinery which fall within the Act of Parliament.

(*Mr. Hume.*) It depends upon the use of the thing in a great measure, whether it is for woollen or cotton manufacture; if for one of those purposes, it would, I conceive, be prohibited.

(*Mr. Boyd.*) A new machine, discovered to-morrow, in the cotton, linen, woollen, or silk, manufacture, would be as much prohibited as any discovered fifty years ago: but in the iron or steel manufacture, it is only those by name.

*Mr. Alexander Richmond.*

During the time you were at Glasgow, had you any connexion with combinations of workmen, who were united on the score of wages?—I was connected for four or five years with several applications that were made to Parliament first, which afterwards ended in a prosecution before the courts in Scotland, for the establishing a rate of wages.

Were you one of the delegates appointed by the workmen in Glasgow?—Yes: on the failure of the last application to Parliament, the association turned



turned its attention to some Acts of Parliament that were discovered, empowering the justices of the peace to affix rates of wages, with a view to raising the wages; the fact was, fluctuation was a greater evil, perhaps, than the lowness of the rate: previous to that period, fluctuations, to the extent of thirty per cent. took place in the course of a month in the price of labour. An attempt was made to get an extra-judicial arrangement with the masters: the masters were divided in opinion upon the point; some of them were for a regulation, others opposed it. After several ineffectual attempts to come to an arrangement with that part of the masters who opposed it, part of the masters being in the interest of the operatives, at last a process was entered before the quarter sessions.

Will you state how the process proceeded?—The justices of the peace found the rate demanded reasonable: it was amended in some instances, and the masters immediately refused to pay the rate.

Were the masters, during the whole of this process, acting together against you?—For the purpose of making a specimen, there were only forty masters of the leading houses made parties to the action, including a specimen of all the branches in the trade; about sixteen to eighteen hundred of the workmen of those houses were made the pursuers in those cases.

You determined to strike?—We then determined to try the effect of a moral effort, and it was the most extensive ever made in this country. We struck, the whole kingdom: we struck nearly forty thousand looms. It continued for six weeks, without any steps whatever being taken by the masters to accommodate.

What was the organization you had?—It extended through the whole trade in the three kingdoms: Lancashire, Cumberland, and Lanark, Renfrew, and Ayr shires, Perth, Stirling, &c. and the north of Ireland. I may state generally, that, in all matters which depended upon the workmen, for the twenty years I have known the trade, the Scots have decidedly taken the lead in the matters of general intelligence, and the workmen have been able always to take the lead, in preference to the population of England connected with the cotton manufacture: hence, in this instance, Glasgow was the focus of the business.

What was the result of this strike?—

About three weeks after the effort commenced, there was a direct interference on the part of government to suppress it, by the apprehension of all the parties concerned.

What do you mean by the apprehension of all the parties concerned?—There was a committee of five, who had conducted the process during the whole period; and we were all apprehended and committed to gaol.

Are you able to state on what law?—There is no statute law in Scotland: the indictment went on the common law. The Court of Justiciary possesses both a legislative and a judicial power; for in that court the case was completely new: there was never any one of the same description, and they made it take a retrospective effect.

If the government had not interfered, as they did, in arresting the committee, what do you think would have been the effect between the masters and the men?—I have not the most distant doubt, an arrangement would have taken place.

Do not you think, the great desideratum with regard to the labouring classes, at present, is the restriction of their numbers, so as to afford them great wages?—On the theory Mr. Malthus has laid down, the general proposition is correct: but the actual operation of the thing is in an inverse ratio. The demoralization of the people is keeping pace exactly with the reduction of the price of labour; it has universally.

What is now paid for that for which fifteen pence was paid in 1812?—About five pence is now paid; from five pence to six pence: those articles are perhaps rather below the average; there is a greater reduction upon those articles than some others, perhaps.

What is the reduction in the average rate of wages for the same manual labour now that was in 1812, on the table proven before the court by you, stated twelve shillings?—The reduction from 1809 to the present time, I estimate at about sixty per cent.: it has fluctuated, during the course of that time, a little.

What is the average difference in the amount paid for wages for the same articles now, and in 1812?—There was a considerable reduction took place between 1809 and 1812, perhaps there might be twenty per cent. between 1809 and 1812; and the remainder the other forty per cent. from 1812 to 1816; it was not complete till the close of the year 1816; that was the lowest state of reduction.

Are

Are the wages nearly the same at the present moment as they were in the year 1816?—There is not five per cent. difference in the whole manufacture.

What has been the consequence of such depression of wages on the moral conduct of those masses which you speak of?—Some branches are further advanced in the progress than others, but demoralization has uniformly been found to keep pace with the depression; in some of the districts very nearly similar effects are produced by it which are found to have operated for a length of time upon the peasantry of Ireland. I wish to state, that the improvement of the advance from 1820 consists only in full employment being got, but no material advance in any department in the price of labour from its lowest depression: the people are almost fully employed. The year the greatest degree of suffering took place, there were a great many unemployed.

On the average, what did your workmen receive just previous to the strike in 1812?—The average rate of wages to the first class of workmen was about fifteen shillings a-week.

Are the Committee to understand, that one effect of removing all legislative interference, would be to produce a better understanding and feeling between masters and men?—As far as my experience goes, I have no hesitation in stating that it would.

Do you think that the men, through their committees, would be unreasonable in their demands?—I have stated that, as far as my experience goes, I do not think they would.

Are there any other good effects, that you can state to the Committee, likely to arise from removing all legislative interference?—I think it would have a tendency to reconcile the separated interests that, particularly since the depression, prevails through the whole of the manufacturing districts: a line of demarcation has been drawn, in consequence of the reduction, and the little intercourse that has subsisted between the masters and the workmen; that a rooted antipathy has been engendered in the minds of the labouring classes against the higher ranks; and I think it would have a great tendency to reduce that bitterness of feeling.

Do not you know that in 1817 there was a much greater distress in the manufacturing districts than was ever known before?—Yes.

Do not you know that in 1816 every

market almost on the Continent, and every part of the world, was so glutted with our produce, as to have in some cases fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen, months' consumption?—Yes; and, in some instances, three years' consumption.

Do not wages essentially depend on supply and demand?—Yes, I admit the principle; but the only question is, whether any regulation left to the parties, or otherwise, is not better.

When trade is brisk, are not the masters more in the power of the men than the workmen are of the masters?—No; for ten or fifteen years there is not any instance of the masters of any branches, where the workmen are numerous, being at all in their power: when they were not so numerous, before the principle of speculating upon the price of labour became so universal, they were in their power frequently; but never since.

Does not the circumstance of the masters competing one against another, raise the price of wages?—In one state it invariably will, but for ten years in the large branches the redundancy of the hands has always more than met the demand, in consequence of which it is not in actual operation: the probable effect of a regulation would be to produce a rise in prosperous times; the moral condition of the people would be improved by that means, and a check to population would necessarily follow from that moral improvement.

Are all the evils, then, which followed to be attributed to the parties not being left to settle their own differences?—I am decidedly of opinion, that in that particular case the differences would have been arranged without any difficulty at all, if there had been no interference between the parties.

In the great combination you were connected with, was there any mixture of political opinion with it?—Not at all: it was altogether a commercial question, altogether unconnected with politics.

Have you had any knowledge of the manner in which the artizans in different branches in Ireland conduct themselves, as compared with what you have stated to have taken place in Scotland?—I believe the combination question in Ireland, amongst trades, may be confined to Dublin almost wholly. I know that combinations have always existed in Ireland. A number of them are in regular correspondence with London: the cabinet-makers, for instance. The upholsterers,



upholsterers, and the boot and shoe trade, are connected over all the kingdom.

This is the same sort of combination as exists between London and Manchester, and any other place, in other trades?—Yes; Ireland is in the same general combination, only they some-

times vary in their prices. I know the linen-trade of the north of Ireland perfectly well, but nothing of the kind has ever existed there; nor is it necessary, because the character and condition of the population is very different; it is partly agricultural, and partly manufacturing.

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Total.		36	17

The object of this publication is to furnish to mathematicians, natural and experimental philosophers, chemists, geologists, naturalists, medical men, agriculturists, manufacturers, engineers, historians, philologists, military men; in short to every *savan*, a substantial analysis of all the works, and a complete epitome of all the academical memoirs and periodical collections published in every part of the civilized world; to form a methodical repertory of all the facts connected with the branches of science to which they are attached; and a monthly view of the successive efforts of the human mind in every nation.

The editor flatters himself with thus being able to establish between the cultivators of the sciences and useful arts in all countries, an active and regular correspondence, to create for them a prompt and unexpensive method of giving publicity to their labours, and to secure for their discoveries (whatever may be their opinions) an unexceptionable register:

his object is, by disseminating rapidly in all quarters, a knowledge of facts, of processes, and of machinery, which interest men of science, and the greatest number of the social professions, to contribute to the progress of the sciences, and at the same time to facilitate their numerous and important applications.

It promises to become the most complete and instructive register for the history of the progress of the human mind. It is an enterprise calculated to meet the wants of the age; for if it be true, that in the course of inquiry the ignorance of facts is the greatest obstacle to discovery, it is certain that, at an epoch when the sciences are cultivated so assiduously, from New Holland to the banks of the Ohio, a common channel of habitual communication becomes a real want, and the plan of this Bulletin is the only one whose execution presents the possibility of establishing those communications.

The effects which this sort of Universal

versal Telegraph will produce, may indeed be looked upon as certain. It will compel persons to read, by the single fact that it will announce, at the very moment of their appearance, the different productions published in all countries, the very existence of which, but for it, would have remained unknown; it will save a great deal of useless and imperfect labour; the time and expense thrown away in experiments and attempts to arrive at results which others have already discovered, will be employed in making new steps and additional progress in the sciences and useful arts. It will act as a stimulus to men of science, and persons engaged in manufactures, by the periodical review of the efforts of their contemporaries, which will appear every month, to rouse the activity or personal interests of nations and individuals.

The list of the contributors to the different sections of the Bulletin will show the interest which has been taken in it by the most celebrated French savans. Never, perhaps, in any country, has there appeared so great an assemblage of the most distinguished names in the sciences, manufactures, and art of war, as have been induced to enter with a community of feeling into an undertaking of this kind. It is this feeling of interest which has led MM. Laplace, Humboldt, and Cuvier, to promise M. de Ferussac, that they will communicate to the Bulletin, such new facts as they wish to publish.

#### First Section.

*Mathematics*, elementary and transcendent; *Metrology*. Contributors, Messrs. Ampère, Ch. Dupin, Fourier, Hachette, Lacroix, Navier, Poinsot, Poisson, Prony, &c. &c.

Principal editors, Messrs. Deflers and Benoit.

*Astronomy, and its application to Navigation*. Contributors, Messrs. Francœur, Freycinet, Mathien, Nicollet, Rossel, &c.

*Natural Philosophy and Meteorology*. Contributors, Messrs. Ampère, Becquerel, Dulong, Dumas, Fourier, Fresnel, Poisson, &c.

Principal editor, M. Babinet.

*Chemistry*. Contributors, Messrs. Becquerel, Chaptal, Chevreul, Darcet, Gauthier de Claubry, Langier, Payen, Thénard, &c.

Principal editor, M. Bulos.

#### Second Section.

*Natural History in general.*

*Geology and Mineralogy*. Contributors,

Messrs. Bendant, Boné, Brochant de Villiers, Coquebert de Montbret, Baron Cuvier, Ferussac, Héricart de Thury, Heron de Villefosse, Lucas, C. Prevost, &c.

Principal editor, M. Delafosse.

*Botany, Physiology, and Vegetable Fossiology*. Contributors, Messrs. Dupetit-Thouars, A. de Jussieu, Kunth, Lamouroux, Richard, A. de Saint-Hilaire, &c.

Principal editor, M. de Brongniart.

*Zoology, general and special.—Anatomy and Physiology of Animals*. Contributors, Messrs. Bory-de-Saint-Vincent, Bosc, G. Cuvier, Fred. Cuvier, DeFrance, Dejean, Desmonlins, Dumeril, Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, Lacépède, Lamouroux, Latreille, Quoy, &c.

Principal editor; vertebrated animals, M. Desmarest; invertebrated animals, Messrs. Audouin and De Ferussac.

#### Third Section.

*Anatomy and Physiology, human and comparative*. Contributors, Messrs. Andral fils, Bailly, Beclard, Breschet, Jules Cloquet, Baron Cuvier, Desmonlins, Dumas, Dumeril, Edwards, Flourens, Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire, Gerdy, Magendie, Pinel fils, Spurzheim, &c.

*Medicine*. Contributors, Messrs. Andral, Desgenettes, Dupau, Edwards, Friedländer, Laënnec, Magendie, Méral, Orfila, Pinel fils, Ratier, Spurzheim, Villermé, &c.

*Surgery*. Contributors, Messrs. Beclard, Breschet, J. Cloquet, Listrac, Marjolin, Maingault, Percy, Sanson, &c.

*Materia Medica and Pharmacy*. Contributors, Messrs. Desmarest, Guibourt, Julia-Fontenelle, Lens, Orfila Robinet, Robiquet, &c.

*Veterinary Art*. Contributors, Messrs. Bouley, Dupuy, Girard sen. and jun. Huzard, sen. and jun.

Principal editor, Dr. Defermon.

#### Fourth Section.

Contributors, Messrs. Bosc, Bouley jun. Count Chaptal, Dupetit-Thouars, Dupont, Dupuy, Girard sen. and jun. Hachette, Héricart de Thury, Huzard sen. and jun. Count Lasténe, Michaud, Tessier, Villemorin, Yvart, &c.

#### Fifth Section.

*Chemical Arts*. In this class will be comprised all the applications of chemistry to the purposes of manufactures, metallurgy, &c.—Contributors, Messrs. Berthier, Chaptal, Chevalier, Darcet, Deyeux, Gauthier de Claubry, Heron de Villefosse, Payen, Pajot-Decharmes, Puymaurin, jun. Riffaut, Robinet, Thénard, &c.

*Mechanical Arts*. In this will be presented all the applications derived from mechanics, descriptions of new machines, apparatus, &c.—Contributors, Messrs. Benoit, Cagniard de Latour, Christian, Duleau, Ch. Dupin, Francœur, Fresnel, Hachette, Molard, Navier, Prony, &c.

*Buildings.*



**Buildings.** Every thing relative to public or private buildings, such as roads, canals, bridges, manufactories, ship-building, &c.—Contributors, Messrs. Benoit, Brisson, Coriolis, Dupin, Fresnel, Mallet, Navier, Prony, &c.

**Economical Arts.** All which relates to use or employment will be placed in the section of domestic economy (the fourth); but the fabrication of all such productions as require the assistance of distinct professions, will be introduced in this class. Contributors, Messrs. Bulos, Darcet, Count Chaptal, Cadet de Vanx, Deyeux, Molard, Molard, jun. Payen, &c.

Principal editors, Messrs. Bulos and Benoit.

#### Sixth Section.

**Physical and Political Geography.** Contributors, Messrs. Coquebert de Monthret, Dureau de Lamalle, Eyriès, De Feussac, Freycinet, Klaproth, de Rosset, &c.

**Ancient and Comparative Geography.** Contributors, Messrs. Barbié du Bocage, Champollion-Figeac, Dureau de Lamalle, Langlès, Letronne, Abel-Remusat, Walkenaer.

**Topography, Geodesy; Plans and Maps** of all sorts. Contributors, Messrs. Barbié du Bocage, Benoit, Brucé, Ferussac, Freycinet, Jomard, Lapie, Walkenaer, &c.

**Statistics, Arithmetic, Political Economy, and Commerce.** Messrs. Chateaufort, Coquebert de Monthret, Baron Fourier, Count A. de Laborde, Sylvestre, Warden, &c.

**Voyages and Travels.** Messrs. Coquebert de Monthret, Eyriès, Ferussac, L. de Freycinet, Langlès, Roux, Walkenaer, Warden, &c.

Principal editor, M. Aubert de Vitry.

#### Seventh Section.

**Comparative Philology and Ethnology.** Contributors, Messrs. Agoub, Barbié du Bocage, Berr, Chezy, Fresnel, Hase, Jaubert, Klaproth, Langlès, Letronne, Abel Rémusat, Saint-Martin.

**History and Mythology.** Messrs. Deppe, Dureau de la Malle, Jomard, Klaproth, Langlès, Letronne, Aimé-Martin, Meiral, Raoul-Rochette, &c.

**Archæology and Numismatics.** Messrs. Barbié du Bocage, Dureau de Lamalle, Jomard, Count Laborde, Langlès, Letronne, Mionnet, Mongez, Saint-Martin, Raoul-Rochette, &c.

Principal editors, Messrs. Champollion-Figeac, and Champollion, jun.

#### Eighth Section.

Contributors; Messrs. Lieutenant Generals Count Mathieu Dumas, Count de la Roche-Aymon, Count Vedel; Marchaux de Camp, Colonels Marion, de Tholozé; Chiefs of Battalion, Angoya, Ferussac, Lallemant, Poumet; Captain

d'Artois; Military Intendants, Lenoble, Odier. — *Marine.* Messrs. Jolivot and Parizot.

Principal editor. M. Koch, chief of battalion, professor of the art of war at the school of application of the Royal Staff Corps.

We need scarcely add, that this work, and the *Revue Encyclopedique*, are constantly before us, and that our readers may always calculate on seeing the most important of their contents in our pages.

Mr. T. NUTTALL, honorary member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences, has lately published a Journal of his Travels into the Arkansa Territory. His prime object was to furnish a sketch of the natural history of the countries watered by the river Arkansa, previous to its joining the Mississippi. This last forms an extraordinary basin, comprehending a vast bed of waters, in a channel strikingly grand, and through a rich variety of scenery. It receives a number of tributary currents, some as large as the Danube, before its efflux into the Gulph of Mexico. It extends from the Allegany and Apalachian mountains, which border on the ancient territory of the United States, to the rocky mountains that separate it from New Mexico, and from the other regions along that side of the Continent. The whole of this tract, formerly occupied by numerous tribes of natives, is now replenished with European establishments, which cannot be surveyed without emotions of tranquil pleasure.

Mr. Nuttall set out from Philadelphia in 1818; and, after crossing the chain of the Allegany, arrived at Pittsburgh, built on the banks of the Ohio, at the confluence of the Monongahela and the Allegany. Excellent roads leads to it from all the eastern countries, and it is considered as an entrepôt for the commodities situated on each side of the mountains. More than a hundred vessels of all descriptions were on the Ohio. Steamboats and coal-barges were impatiently waiting for the rising of the waters, then very low. Pit coal is in great abundance about Pittsburgh, and is a considerable source of gain.

Here Mr. N. took his passage in a vessel, proceeding down the Ohio, till in five days he arrived at Wheeling, a commercial *depôt* for those parts of Virginia. He visited the Swiss colonies of

of Vevay and Gand, where attempts have been made to cultivate the vine, but without success. He came next to Louisville, in Kentucky, a large and flourishing town, with a number of banking-houses; their credit was at that time in a depreciated state. He then passed the Falls of the Ohio, the force of which was much inferior to the expectations he had formed. The steam-boats of New Orleans, which come up the Ohio, as far as Shippingsport, below the Falls, are from 300 to 500 tons; their passage back is effected in eighteen days.

This traveller at length reached the mouth of the Ohio, and entered the Mississippi. The lands adjacent to these two rivers are not inhabited, on account of the inundations; but they abound in game. Here the navigation becomes difficult, and often dangerous, from the trees dragged along by the current, which, meeting with obstruction, adhere to the bottom of the river, forming a sort of dyke or rampart in the channel. The banks both of the Mississippi and Ohio are interspersed with

plains, woods, hamlets, rising towns, and Indian camps.

After a navigation of twenty-four days on the Mississippi, Mr. N. entered the Arkansa. The first habitations that he discovered formed a part of a little French settlement, where the land was under culture, producing wheat and cotton. Advancing further, the vegetation seemed to be monotonous, and mostly covered with immense forests, where no pathway could be discerned.

The author afterwards traces an outline of the ancient population on the banks of the Mississippi. This is borrowed from a Narrative of the Expedition of Ferdinand de Soto, who sailed from Cuba, in 1539, with 1000 men, and, landing in Florida, penetrated to the Mississippi, and explored many parts of the adjoining regions: of those that attended him, only 113 returned. The author has arranged and shaded, with distinctness and precision, two most interesting topics,—the gradations of a civilization, rapid in its progress; and the primitive aspect of countries and inhabitants, as yet unexplored.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### EVENING CONSOLATIONS;

BY J. R. PRIOR.

THE sun has brightly sunk beneath  
The mountains green,  
The clouds are woven into a wreath,  
The earth and heavens between;  
Peasants return to home's sweet spot,  
And rest within the mansion cot.  
The fire is feeding on the hearth  
In flames of blue,  
And the smoke ascends like evening  
mirth  
When sympathies are true;  
Like breath that runs from lips above  
To yield its happiness of love.  
Calm is the passion which retires  
Content with life,  
And a friend or two, whose incense fires  
Are never damp and rife;  
Whose minds in unison can play  
The hour-glass atom-sands away.  
Statesmen through midnight's hours may  
speak,  
Monarchs be gay;  
And the gamester, miser, reveller, seek  
Their fond but careful prey;  
Yet with friends, music, books, health,  
wine,  
And Love's delights,—can Man repine?  
*Islington.*

### THE STREET-SWEEPERS;

BY JOHN MAYNE,

*Author of the Poem of "the Siller Gun," &c.*

IN Summer's heat, in Winter's squalls,  
And rain that freezes as it falls,  
Among the hapless sons of Care,  
Who claim our pity here and there,  
Behold that man, with shoeless feet,  
Who sweeps the crossings of the street,—  
That man has once seen better days,  
But fell by Trade's precarious ways!  
Behold his fellow-lab'rer, too,  
Who lost an arm at Waterloo!  
And, ah! no longer stout and trim,  
Yon sailor with the wooden limb,  
Who, at the fight of Trafalgar,  
Fought in great Nelson's ship of war!  
O never, with indiff'rence, then,  
Refuse a trifle to such men;  
Nor her, yon matron, sorely prest,  
Who sweeps, and weeps, and does her  
best;  
Unfit, in any other way,  
To earn a morsel for the day!  
Reverse of Fortune, old and poor,  
Has brought her to the Work-house door;  
But, rather far than enter there,  
She sweeps the streets in mute despair!  
How happy those to whom is giv'n  
A competence from gracious Heav'n;  
But



But happier still if they dispense  
The gifts aright of Providence ;  
For mortals, as the text declares,  
May banquet Angels unawares !

### LINES

WRITTEN OFF SICILY, SEPT. 14.

Now the moon in splendor  
Bursts upon the sea,  
With one feeling tender  
Dost thou think of me ?  
Far away, I come to prove  
Thy true honour,—my true love.  
Should the waves entomb me,  
Should the siroc smite,—  
Wilt thou cruel doom me,  
Everlasting slight ?  
Bitter are the frowns that prove  
Doubted honour,—doubted love.  
See the clouds, dissolving,  
Melt before her light ;  
Thus, each doubt resolving,  
Truth shall enter bright :  
Far away, I still may prove  
My true honour,—thy true love.

ELIZA.

### THE FRENCH PRINCESS:

*A Ballad from the Spanish.*

BY GEORGE OLAUS BORROW.

TOWARDS France a maiden went,  
Towards France her course she bent,  
Unto Paris,—there to find  
Her father, and her mother kind.  
Far from any known abode  
She had wander'd from the road,  
And rested on a blasted fir,  
Waiting for some passenger.  
Towards her came a cavalier,  
He to Paris, too, did steer ;  
When he met the maiden's eyes,  
She address'd him in this guise :  
"Wilt thou guide me, cavalier,  
If to Paris thou dost steer ?"  
"Will I guide thee, maiden fair ?  
Yes, by all my hopes I swear."  
In the middle of the way,  
He spoke to her of love and play ;  
The maid, when she his suit had heard,  
Cool'd him with a single word :  
"Hush thee, hush thee, gentle knight ;  
Tho' I look so fair and bright,  
Diseas'd I am,—diseas'd I came  
From a tainted sire and dame.  
"The mortal who with me shall lie  
Will waste away until he die !"  
The cavalier grew pale to see,  
But not a sentence answer'd he.  
The maid, when Paris was in sight,  
Smil'd until she laugh'd outright.  
"What makes thee smile?" the warrior  
said ;  
"What makes thee laugh, my pretty maid?"

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"I laugh at the weak cavalier ;  
I hold in scorn the dastard's fear,  
Who led me thro' the desert plains,  
And yet got nothing for his pains."

The warrior's face with shame was dy'd,  
He stammer'd, and at length replied :  
"We must return the way we've crost,  
For a something I have lost!"

"No," answer'd she, "I'll not turn back,  
To cross with thee yon desert track ;  
And even tho' we did return,  
Yet would treat thy love with scorn."

"Daughter of France's royal line,  
I boast my birth from Constantine :  
The man that makes me shed a tear,  
I reckon it will cost him dear."

### SONNET.

THIS is the spot which day doth scarcely  
light,  
Such dark o'ershadowing boughs do  
hang between ;  
This is the spot, where in Affliction's night  
Lorenzo came to terminate the scene  
Of all Life's gather'd sufferings : on this  
brink,  
Wearing Despair's black scowl, awhile  
he stood  
The sparkle of a moment,—'twas to think,  
Anna, on thee ; thou sorceress ! who  
subdued  
His heart to Beauty's bondage. Lo ! he  
sinks  
In the deep and clasping waters' womb.  
Seldom the world on poor Lorenzo thinks,  
Seldom a thought strays near the  
suicide's tomb,  
Save when at times, false-hearted Anna,  
thou  
Dost wipe compunction's drops, in mad-  
ness, from thy brow.

ENORT.

### DAY - BREAK ;

BY J. R. PRIOR.

THE sun has not yet risen up the east,  
But there are planets in the circling  
blue,  
The moon and morning star, lucid of hue  
As polish'd silver at a princely feast ;  
Exalted in their innocent courts, they seem  
Celestial spirits, born for love and light :  
The one just opes her halo-lid for sight,  
Resembling a sweet cherub in a dream  
Of happiness ; the other looks among  
The universe with persevering eye,  
While o'er its vision, as the wind goes by,  
It twinkles like a lover's in a throng  
Of women's smiles.—Creation wakes, and  
then  
They bask in the sun's light, unseen by  
men.

3 K

NEW

## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To EDGAR DOBBS, of Southwark; for a Variety of Compositions for making a Water-proof Cement, Mortar, and Stucco; the same being also applicable as durable Colouring-washes for Buildings.

**T**HIS invention consists, first, in making, by means of water, a proper admixture of lime, or its carbonates, with any one or more of the following substances, viz. clay, loam, mud, shale, road dirt or dust, soil, ochre, cheap metallic oxyds, ores, pyrites, blende, sand, stones, earths, ashes, and all such earthy bodies (lime and its carbonates as before excepted,) as can be reduced to powder, and will not vitrify by the heat which they are subsequently to undergo. Secondly, in expelling the redundant water. Thirdly, in burning the mixture when in a concrete state. And, lastly, in reducing that mixture to powder: this powder is the composition for making the cement, mortar, stucco, and wash.

By carbonates of lime, he means chalk, common limestone, marbles, oyster and other marine shells, earths, and earthy bodies, that will slack or fall into powder, either by contact of air or water, after being burnt. By ashes, he means the unconsumed residue of coal or vegetable bodies after burning. The process is this:—First he reduces the lime, or its carbonate, to a fine state of division, the lime by slacking, and the carbonates by grinding them, with or without water, by the common methods used for grinding whiting, white lead, or flint, or by some other method equally effectual, until they are in such a state of disintegration, as, by subsequent agitation in water, will allow the finer particles to remain in suspension a sufficient time to pour off the water from the grosser particles (which will have subsided, and may again be ground), and that the particles so poured off be about as fine as those of common whiting. Secondly, he reduces the other substance or substances, with which he wants to mix the lime or its carbonates, to particles about the same fineness as those before described; the hard ones, or those which require grinding, are reduced either with or without water, and the finer parts, when mixed with water, poured off as before; or, if the selected substance or substances be sufficiently soft of themselves, omit the

grinding, and simply diffuse them in water, by mixing and agitating them in it till the matter becomes of about a creamy consistency, and then wash off as before. Thirdly, he takes certain portions of the washed lime, or its carbonate, according to the nature of the required composition, and of the other washed substance or substances, and mixes and incorporates them well together in a vessel, or other receptacle, fit for the purpose; or the incorporation may be made by adding to the bodies, in their natural state, a small quantity of water, and then grinding and tempering them till they become homogeneous and plastic.

The diffused ingredients are then to rest, when the clear water is to be drawn off, and the remainder of it evaporated (as is also to be the case if they have been tempered), either by artificial heat, or by exposure to the atmosphere, till the mass becomes sufficiently stiff to be cut or moulded into pieces for burning.

The burning may be performed in a common lime-kiln, stove, or furnace, or even without any apparatus of that nature, observing that the intensity and duration of heat be sufficient to consume the combustible part of the ashes or fuel when contained in the mixture, and expel carbonic acid from carbonate of lime, without vitrifying any of the substances. The burnt pieces are afterwards to be reduced to powder, by grinding between horizontal stones, or by any other means usually employed for grinding dry substances; and then the composition is in a state fit for use.

If the composition be intended for cement that will set in about ten or twenty minutes, and to be adapted to the general purposes of building, the proportions should be (each of the ingredients supposed to be in a dry state,) about three parts by weight of chalk, or, in lieu of chalk, one and a half of lime, one part of such clay as is found in marshes on the banks of the Thames, or such as turn red by burning, and one part ash, such as is sold in London by the dealers in breeze. If it be required to set sooner, a greater proportion of lime or the carbonate must be taken; and, if not so soon, a greater proportion of the other ingredients.

If the composition be intended for a wash to resemble stone, it will be pro-



per to use pipe-clay, or some soft earth free from iron or other colouring substances, that will not burn away, and omit the coal-ashes altogether. If the ashes or any other combustible substance be omitted in any of the mixtures, either for the cement or the wash, then fuel must be employed in the burning, either by stratifying, as in lime-burning, or by any other convenient method at the discretion of the operator; but, when a proper quantity of combustible substance enters into the compound, no extraneous fuel is necessary. To use the composition as a cement or mortar, mix and temper it with water, and apply it while in a plastic state. To form and use the wash, add a sufficient quantity of water to the composition to make it capable of being applied with a brush, as other water-washes are, taking care that it be used soon after the addition of the water, as it will shortly slake or turn to a solid mass.

#### *Preservation of Ship-wrecked Mariners.*

Capt. DANSEY has lately received a gold medal from the Society of Arts, for his ingenious application of the principle of a boy's kite, to convey a strong rope and grappling-iron on shore, from a vessel stranded on a lee-shore. A lozenge-shaped sail, of light canvas or holland, is stretched by two spars of light strong wood, crossing each other at right angles, and forms the captain's kite, which in some instances he has extended to sixty square feet of surface, and even a larger kite might be used, if necessary. From several points in the spars, small belly-bands converge, and are joined together, each of its proper length for sustaining the kite against the horizontally-blowing wind, with such an angle of inclination as will give the kite the greatest power of ascension. The kite is raised by means of a strong rope, which in some of the captain's experiments has weighed 60 lbs. and measured  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches circumference, and 350 yards long; one end of which rope is joined to that end of the longest spar of the kite which is most remote from its tail, (which is long, and made heavy by pieces of wood,) and at the junction a grapnel or iron drag is fixed, of sufficient strength and weight to enter the ground, and secure the end of the rope on shore, when the kite has fallen there. The manner of occasioning this fall of the kite when desired, constitutes the chief novelty of the captain's invention: this

he effects by forming a detachable connexion between the junction of the belly-bands and the rope, at a point thereof so far distant from the grapnel, as to occasion some spare or slack rope in that part.

The kite, thus prepared, is launched from the ship, and its flying rope is slowly and carefully let out, until this has passed some considerable distance in-land, when preparations are made for falling the kite. In the same manner as a boy sends up to his kite a small piece of paper, strung on the kite-string, called a messenger, Capt. D. uses a round piece of light board, with a hole in its centre, passed on to the end of his rope, on board of the distressed vessel; which messenger is by the wind quickly forced up to the point of attachment of the belly-bands, and, when arrived there, it discharges a trigger, by which these bands are instantly loosened from their attachment to the rope; and the same remaining then only attached to the head of the kite, the same begins instantly to fall, and, when down, can be dragged along the ground by those on board, until the grapnel takes effect; so that a seaman may avail himself of the rope to pull himself through the water, for gaining the shore. When such an effective power of ascent and conveyance is used, as Capt. Dansey here describes, it is plain that, besides conveying on shore the strong flying rope and its grapnel, a strong line also may be conveyed on shore, joined to the rope, close above the attachment of the belly-bands thereto; so that when one expert swimmer from amongst the crew has reached the shore, as above mentioned, and has further secured the grapnel by pressing it into the ground, and by heaping stones or earth upon the kite, this first-landed seaman might, by means of the line, drag others of them on shore, holding by the main rope, or else in light boxes or baskets, suspended by rings from the rope; and which boxes or baskets those on board might drag back again, by means of the line; and when, by these means, the chief part and most feeble of the crew had reached the shore, any particularly valuable stores, or part of the cargo, might also be sent on shore, lashed in the box or basket, before the remainder of the crew finally quitted the vessel; to which last the rope and line would be left attached, as the means of again reaching the vessel, in case it held together until the moderating of the storm.

## PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

## SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF THE DISTRESSED SETTLERS AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

**A**MONG the numerous objects which have from time to time called forth benevolence, none have presented stronger claims to the compassionate consideration of the public than the unfortunate and destitute emigrants to the New Colony at the Cape of Good Hope.

A Society was formed at Cape Town, in 1820, for the purpose of affording relief as far as their means would extend. The utmost efforts, however, of this Society appear to have been totally inadequate to the constantly-increasing calls on their humanity; for the recurrence of continued failures in the harvests, the frequent loss of cattle, and the recent calamity of an inundation, has involved a large portion of a population amounting to about 5000 souls in one common lot of hopeless ruin.

The two following letters were written by gentlemen who are both heads of respectable parties, and who had lived in genteel and comfortable circumstances in their native country:—

*Graham's Town; Dec. 23, 1822.*

I received your letter, and am glad that some one thinks it worth while to enquire after so wretched a being as myself. I am sorry to tell you, our dear little Matilda is no more. She was with me while reaping some barley, when I told her to go to the house, to bring me some water to drink: she ran off, and fell on one of those vile reptiles that abound in this part of the globe, and was stung. I attended my sweet babe for seven days and nights, during which she was in the greatest agony, until mortification took place. She then recovered her senses,—prayed for her poor mamma and papa, and expired, quite easy, on Tuesday, at four o'clock. She was a lovely child, only four years old: all my misfortunes are nothing compared to this; she was our last and only child.

You ask me for an account of our situation, which I will give you, and I believe it is applicable to all the settlers, as regards our crops and prospect of food for the ensuing year. My wheat, two months ago the most promising I ever saw in any country, is now cut down, and in heaps for burning, before we plough the ground again. The rust has utterly destroyed it; not a grain have we saved. My barley, from the drought, and a grub which attacks the blade just under the surface, produced little more than I sowed. My

Indian corn, very much injured by the caterpillar; cabbages destroyed by the lice; the beans all scorched with the hot winds; the carrots run to seed; the potatoes are good, but I have but a small quantity. Our cows are all dry, for want of grass; not the least appearance of verdure as far as the eye can reach. Nothing but one great wilderness of faded grass, something resembling a conchy fallow in England. On Saturday, whilst watching by the sick bed of my dear little girl, I was startled by the cry of wild dogs.\* I ran to the window, and saw about thirty of those ferocious animals: before I could drive them off, they killed twenty of my flock, which consisted of twenty-seven in all. I stood for a moment to think of my misery; my dying child,—my blasted crops,—my scattered and ruined flock. God's will be done! I have need of fortitude to bear up against such accumulated misery. Farewell!

*Graham's Town; Jan. 28, 1823.*

We are all here struggling in the same way in which you left us, or rather worse; our prospects being still more gloomy, as the crops have again very generally failed in this part of the country. We have also this season been troubled with a new enemy; the caterpillars and locusts have been so numerous, that our gardens are totally destroyed. I took the greatest care of mine, and the prospect of its producing something cheered us a little; but this unexpected visitation has thrown a complete damp on our exertions. The season has been so dry, that many farmers in the Graaff-Reynet district have been obliged to leave their places for want of water. Several whom I know here are forced to send three miles for what water they use for domestic purposes. Bread is now quite out of the question: the scanty allowance of half a pound of rice is all we get. We feel much the want of vegetables, sometimes being under the necessity of living several days on meat alone. The Caffres are very troublesome; they lately stole twenty-four head of oxen from me; but misfortune has so long been my companion, that we begin to be reconciled to each other.

The next two extracts are selected from letters now before the Committee, and are written by a gentleman who formerly held a captain's commission in his majesty's service. They are addressed

\* The Wilde Hond, or Wild Dog of the Cape, is mentioned by Burchell as an undescribed and very ferocious species of the hyæna.



addressed to a private friend, who had collected a small subscription for him in Cape Town:—

*Feb. 17, 1823.*

To my friends, and the friends of humanity, I am indebted, I may say, for the existence of myself and family; for really, but for their kind interference, we must have perished.

If I could only see any kind of bread of my own growing, I should be happy. 'Tis now nearly three months since we had any bread to eat, and indeed very little rice. If I could any way get a bag of meal, it would be a great relief.

I am very sorry to be so troublesome; however, necessity compels me to do what my nature somewhat recoils at. We are very badly off for breakfast, which now usually consists of a bit of fried cabbage, or pumpkin stewed. If we once again get bread, we will enjoy it sweetly.

*May 23, 1823.*

Every necessary is so extravagant in Graham's Town, that it is impossible to come at clothing. My sons and myself are very naked, and the weather is now excessively cold. If I could but get the price of a pair of new wheels for my waggon, I would put my son J— on the road, and he would earn a little by drawing loads for the shopkeepers in Graham's Town. The calico will be a great relief when it arrives. A whole shirt will now be a great luxury.

We are at present as badly off as ever. The four cows that gave us milk, which was a great part of our support, are dry, owing to a disease now prevailing among the cattle throughout the country.

The following interesting passages are extracted from the manuscript journal of a gentleman well known to several members of the Committee, who travelled through the English locations in March and April last, and personally witnessed many of the facts which he relates:—

*March 31.*

Visited Scanlan's party.—There are only three families remaining here out of seven, of which it originally consisted. They were all, but one, shoemakers, and might have obtained plenty of employment among the settlers, were it not that there is not one in twenty who has now money sufficient to purchase a pair of shoes; and, in fact, the settlers are generally found without them. These people have still a few cattle, but have lost many by the Caffres. Indian corn and pumpkins are their only produce.

*April 1.*

Mr. Mandy informed me, that many in his neighbourhood were in the greatest distress, and that some had killed their last cow for food.

Baillie's party.—Mr. Adams, who is head of one division of this party, informed me, that there were only thirteen or fourteen families now remaining on the location, out of the whole of this large settlement. He added, that there was much distress among those who remained; and instanced one person, of the name of H—, who had formerly been in good circumstances, but who, from the failure of every other resource, had that day been forced to go to Graham's Town, to sell some of the small remaining part of his clothes, to keep himself and his family from starving for absolute want.

*April 3.*

Visited Smith and Cock's parties.—Three persons belonging to these two parties had some wheat grown this year; and at one of their houses I ate the first and last bread that I met with in Albany, made from wheat grown by any settler. A few of the other settlers have bought some of this wheat for seed, at two shillings per pound.

It is most distressing to see the husband and wife, with scarcely any thing to cover them, and their children in the same condition, lying on the ground, on the outside of their miserable huts, roasting a few heads of Indian corn, probably the only food they have. Many have nothing but pumpkins. One family, of the name of H—, had not tasted butcher's meat, nor, I believe, bread, for about three months; and their children were running about without clothes. As for shoes and stockings, they are seldom to be seen on either old or young.

I am sorry to be obliged to remark, that all that honest boldness of character, so conspicuous in the yeomen and labourers of England, seems to have left these wretched emigrants; and they now appear to meet their disappointments and misfortunes with an indifference bordering on despair.

Hyman and Ford's party are in a truly miserable plight, with scarcely any thing to eat but a few vegetables. I here saw an aged couple in almost a starving condition. On going into their hut, I found the poor woman boiling a little pumpkin-soup, which was mixed with some milk. She said this was the only food they had; and their wretched dwelling was neither wind nor water tight.

At a little distance I met what had once been, as I was told, a fine hearty-looking young woman, but now miserably emaciated,—apparently about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age. She was leading one child, another was following, and a third was on her arm. They were all without shoes or stockings. The woman's dress (if such it could be called,) consisted of the remains of an old tent tied about her; the children were clad in the same

same manner; and the canvas appeared so rotten, that it would scarcely hang on them.

April 4.

On reaching Wilson's party, we met with many persons who had formerly been in a respectable situation of life in England, and had brought out some property with them. This is the description of people who have suffered the greatest privations and calamities. I spoke to one or two respectable women, who gave me a more lively idea of their melancholy situation, by replying to me in a manner that immediately evinced that they had been well educated, and brought up in good society, though they now appeared to be half-starved, and almost broken-hearted, with their persons neglected and in rags. At this place their gardens had generally failed, and the corn altogether.

April 6.

Capt. — and his two sons were without shoes or stockings, and actually without sufficient clothing of any kind to cover their naked limbs. Their corn had totally failed from blight, and their garden had scarcely produced any thing, in consequence of drought and caterpillars.

Mrs. Currie (who has a shop at Bathurst) told me, that though almost every settler was in the greatest distress, for want of the common necessities of life, and though the articles she sells are chiefly of this description, yet there was almost no demand; because not one in fifty had a single six-dollar to expend. Such, however, she added, was the distress of some, that she could not help giving credit, though with little or no prospect of ever being repaid.

#### ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF PARIS.

Jan. 5.—Some observations were received from M. Guillon, supplementary to his Memoir on the nutritive Animalcule of Oysters.—M. Ampere continued the reading of a Memoir containing some new deductions of the Formula by which he has represented the mutual action of the two elements of electric currents.—M. Roche read a Memoir on Rotary Motion.

Jan. 12.—M. de Jussieu, in the name of a Commission, made a favourable Report on M. A. Richard's Memoir on the Family of Elæagnææ.—A Memoir of M. Libri, on the Theory of Numbers, was referred to a Commission.—M. Magendie gave a verbal account of a Memoir by M. Desmoulins on the Composition of the Spinal Marrow.—M. A. St. Hilaire finished the reading of his Memoir on the genera Sauvagesia and Lavradia. M. Baillie read a Memoir on the use of the Horns of certain Ani-

mals, particularly of the Buffalo.—M. Civiale presented a Memoir on a Lithotriptor, or new means of destroying a stone in the bladder without the operation of cutting.

Jan. 19.—A Memoir was received, on a Gasometer for condensed Gas, by M. Picquet.—Also a Memoir from Lassaigne, on the Possibility of detecting, by chemical Means, the presence of the Acetate of Morphia in the Viscera of Animals poisoned by it.—M. le Gallois presented a Memoir on Animal Heat, written by his father.—A Memoir by M. F. Runge was read, on the means of discovering the slightest traces of narcotic substance in animals poisoned by the Atropa Belladonna and Datura.—M. Segalas presented a Kidney converted into a vast membranous sac, by the increase of a great number of calculi.—M. Desmoulins commenced the reading of a Memoir on the use of the colours of the Choroid Coat in the Eyes of vertebrated Animals.

Jan. 26.—M. Dublanc, jun. apothecary at Paris, stated that he had found the Tincture of Galls to be a very sensible test of the presence of Morphia in liquids, whether alone, or combined with the acetic and sulphuric acids.—M. Giraud made a favourable Report on the Memoir of MM. Seguin relative to Suspension-bridges.—M. Babinet read a Note on a new Construction of the Horse-hair Hygrometer.—M. Strauss continued the reading of his Memoir on the Anatomy of the Cock-chaffer.—M. A. de St. Hilaire read some new observations on the Family of the Rutacææ.

Feb. 2.—A Memoir was received from M. Romain on Vegetable Physiology.—M. Poisson presented his Memoir on the Theory of Magnetism.—M. Chevallier stated, that he had detected ammonia in many native oxydes of iron.—A Report was received from the Commission relative to Gas Illumination and Gasometers.

Feb. 16. — Arnaud Reynaud announced the discovery of a method of protecting the Magnetic Needle from the influence of iron.—M. Tilierier requested that a Report might be made on his mode of making elliptic parabolic Mirrors.—M. Damoiseau presented a Memoir on the Perturbations of the Motion of the Comet of 1819, in the two periods which preceded its perihelion passage in 1825.—M. Arago deposited in the Archives the astronomical observations made at Paramatta in



in June 1823, received from Sir Thomas Brisbane.—M. Geoffroy presented a Table of corresponding Nomenclature of the sections of the skull of various

vertebrated animals.—The Commission on Gas Illumination presented some new propositions relative to Gasometers placed at a distance from the Gas-works.

## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN MAY:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

*Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

THE public are under great obligations to the ardour and activity of Mr. BLAQUIERE, who has done honour to his country by his zealous exertions both in Spain and Greece. The Committee of the Greek subscriptions in London evinced a commendable discrimination in appointing Mr. Blaquiere to be the medium of their communication with the chiefs of the *Greek Revolution*; and Mr. Blaquiere has proved his various qualifications in a very intelligent and well-written volume on the *Origin and Progress* of that Revolution. Mr. B. of course writes as an advocate and partizan; but he does not appear to have exposed his fidelity to suspicion, and we are disposed to give him full credit for the glowing picture which he has drawn of Ottoman barbarity and Hellenist patriotism. We shudder, however, at the waste of human life that, on both sides, has resulted from a contest in which religion itself has been the stimulating cause. Priestcraft on both sides appears to have been equally mischievous.

Want of room has prevented us from drawing the public attention earlier to the reprint of Dr. PERCIVAL'S *Poems* in London. We have seen many specimens of American taste and genius, but we think this work one of the most favourable. Dr. Percival resides in Connecticut, is still a young man, and was an instance of precocity of talent during his college studies. "The Wreck," "Prometheus," and "the Suicide," are pieces the length of which enables the author to exhibit his powers of description, and display his philosophical principles. The first of these is in the simple but effective manner of Wordsworth; and the author writes like a man of feeling, who has been accustomed to the phenomena of the sea. In "Prometheus" he displays his physics and his metaphysics; but there is a tinge of that religious mysticism which, perhaps, for another century, must be indulged among the descendants of the gloomy fanatics who first peopled New England, and whose prejudices still restrain the free exertion of American intellect. But for this drawback, the *Poems* would bear comparison with the most tasteful productions of the mother country. We might

introduce several examples similar to the following:—

### LIGHT OF LOVE.

Fair as the first blown rose,—but, O! as fleeting,  
Soft as the down upon a cygnet's breast,  
Sweet as the air when gales and flowers are meeting,  
Bright as the jewel on a sultan's vest,  
Dear as the infant smiling when caress'd,  
Mild as the wind at dawn in April blowing,  
Calm as the innocent heart,—and O! as blest;  
Pure as the spring from mountain granite flowing,  
Gay as the tulip in its starred bed glowing,  
As clouds that curtain round the west at even,  
O'er earth a canopy of glory throwing,  
And heralding the radiant path to heaven.

Sweet as the sound when waves, in calm retreating,  
Roll back in gurgling ripples from the shore,  
When in life curling well still waters, meeting,  
Clear from the spout the molten crystal pour;  
Sweet as, at distance heard, the cascade's roar,  
Or ocean on the lone rock faintly dashing,  
Or dying thunders, when the storm is o'er,  
And dim-seen lightnings far away are flashing;  
Sweet as when spring is garlanding the trees,  
The birds in all the flush of life are singing,  
And as the light leaves twinkle in the breeze;  
The woods with melody and joy are ringing,  
When beds of mint, and flowering fields of clover,  
Are redolent of Nature's blindest store;  
And the cool wind from rivers hurries over,  
And gathers sweets that Hybla never bore.

Fair as the cloudless moon, o'er night presiding,  
When earth, and sea, and air, are hush'd and still,  
Along the burning dome of Nature riding,  
Crowning with liquid lustre rock and mill,  
Pencilling with her silver beam the rill  
That o'er the wave-worn marble falling plays,  
Sheeting with light the cascade at the mill,  
And paving ocean with her tremulous rays,  
Through the closed lids of dewy violets stealing,  
And gemming with clear drops the mead and grove;  
Such is the light the native heart of feeling  
Throws round the stainless object of his love.

Mr. STEELE has added to the materials of history, in regard to the late degradation of human nature in the Peninsula, in his *Notes on the War in Spain*. He writes as an eye-witness, and draws a disgusting picture of the consequences of treachery among the Spanish leaders. The soldiers were thus disheartened, and an inglorious triumph obtained. One anecdote which he relates of Sir Robert Wilson is worth all the stars and orders with which that hero was ever decorated. "A gentleman, (says Mr. Steele,) who had made a voyage in his company, exclaimed jocularly, in my presence, that Sir Robert Wilson, with his d—d humanity, had prevented them from shooting at the porpoises and sharks that swam along-side the vessel."

The *Biography of the British Stage* is much superior in matter and manner to the general run of such productions, and

and will be read with interest by all lovers of the drama.

There is great merit, and much happy point, in a Vision, in verse, called *Scotch Nationality*. Nothing better has appeared since the days of Churchill and Macklin, and the antidote is well-timed. The Scotch have the merit of industry, frugality, and perseverance, useful household virtues, which flourish on both sides the Tweed. They are, at the same time, far, however, from possessing that monopoly of literary genius which they arrogantly assume; and their productions have, hitherto, displayed little beyond mere plodding industry in imitating the originality of their Southern neighbours. Poverty has been their stimulus; and, to relieve themselves, they have the merit of suppleness and exertion. In literature, they can be regarded merely as a race of manufacturers, often skilful, but mediocre and common-place; and, if they are successful, it is for the same reason that plain English cookery is generally preferred among us to the soups and fricasees of France. There may be genius in the latter, but plain solidity better suits the constitutions of the multitude. Scotch literature is, besides, too young, to justify the upstart arrogance of Scottish writers; and its reputation out of Scotland, and Scottish circles, would rise more rapidly, if its career were characterized by the modesty which ought to accompany every entrance into the world.

We have seen, with much satisfaction, the announcement of a collection of the most curious old plays, under the title of *The Old English Drama*. At a time when the preceding collections have become rare and costly, notwithstanding their manifold imperfections, such a work cannot fail to be acceptable to the lovers of our ancient Thespis. The first part, containing *The Second Maiden's Tragedy*, now first printed from the manuscript in the Lansdown collection, has just appeared. It affords one of the most beautiful specimens of typography which the present improved state of the art has afforded; and it is highly creditable, at once to the taste of the printer and to the liberality of the publisher. The merits of the "*Second Maiden's Tragedy*," considered as a drama, are by no means great: the plot, and underplot, want connexion; and most of the incidents (which are sufficiently numerous) assist neither to forward, nor to retard, the catastrophe. It contains, however, many poetical passages, and some beautiful sentiments; but we are by no means inclined, with some critics, to attribute it to the pen of the immortal Shakspeare.

The outcry raised by certain persons against Mr. James's *Naval History*, has induced us, amongst others, to purchase and

peruse it. We shall probably, at some future period, enter into an examination of the charges preferred against him by the friends of Lord William Russell, the lamented Sir George Collier, and Sir John Phillimore. We content ourselves, however, at present, with expressing our approbation of the spirit of fairness and impartiality which characterizes the work, and with recommending it to the attention and patronage of the public; only adding, that

Ubi plura nitent . . . non eger paucis  
Offendae maculis; quas aut incuria fudit,  
Aut humana parum cavit natura . . .

remembering, with the same poet, that

Opere in longo fas est obrepere somnum;

and that, in a work of such magnitude, and containing so many details, to avoid faults would be more than human; and, not to give offence to those of his contemporaries whose conduct he may animadvert upon, no faithful historian can ever hope.

The second *fasciculus* of CRUIKSHANK'S *Points of Humour* has just been delivered. We consider it as in all respects equal, in most superior, to its predecessor. The *Jolly Beggars*, indeed, still continues to be the gem of the collection. It is inimitable. There are, however, many redeeming points in the present: and, amongst the best, are the *Relish before Dinner*, and the scenes from Smollett. The figure of Pistol, eating the villanous leek (from Shakspeare,) is very good; but, with this exception, the restoration of the costume is, in our opinion, the chief merit of this plate.

The use, or even the object, of an *Historical Fragment*, relative to her late Majesty Queen Caroline, is not very apparent. Its most attentive readers will only collect from it what, we apprehend, much the greater portion of the people of England soon began to perceive; that the hostility evinced against the queen in a certain quarter was rather personal than moral; that the evidence produced in the House of Lords, like that which had many years before been listened to in a more private place, was by no means pure and unexaggerated: but that her conduct, to say the least of it, had been too imprudent and unguarded not to give, in the eyes of superficial observers, a degree of colour to the accusations by which she was assailed.

We are glad to see an edition in progress of *Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary*. If Voltaire's writings are not solid gold, they are at least so well gilt as to be highly attractive; and, if he made general war on all prejudices, so as to create a too general re-action, he assailed many of those monsters which ought to be destroyed. Plain, Protestant readers, should bear in mind, that Voltaire's jokes about religion



religion were, for the most part, directed against Catholic mummeries and miracles.

We are indebted to the Rev. H. F. CAREY for an original translation of *The Birds of Aristophanes* into English verse. We consider the performance highly creditable in every respect; and the text is much improved by foot notes, at once explanatory and critical. We regret that our room does not permit us to introduce one of many passages which would have justified our high opinion of the work.

Mr. ROWBOTHAM has produced the clearest German and English Grammar which we have seen. The study of German has hitherto been obstructed in England by the circumstance, that the English grammars of the language have been the forbidding productions of Germans; and hence they have been German and English, instead of being English and German. By means of Mr. R.'s luminous grammar, in which he exhibits a corresponding familiarity with both languages, the study of German is likely to be considerably promoted.

We have been much gratified by the perusal of Mr. STEVENSON's small treatise just published, on the *Nature and Symptoms of Cataract*; in which is recommended an early operation in cases of incipient disorder, so as to prevent its full formation. We doubt not that, in able hands, the practice proposed by Mr. S. of arresting the progress of blindness by exciting the absorbent action, will prove abundantly useful; and we earnestly recommend, both to the profession and the public, a candid investigation of Mr. Stevenson's claim to a very original improvement in a very important branch of operative surgery. We are told by him, that the plan he recommends, of early removing the different species of cataract, "is not only easier of execution, much more certain in its effects, and comparatively free from danger, but that it is also universally applicable to every species of cataract at the early period of its formation, when neither of the common processes can be resorted to with safety or success."

MR. THOMAS MARTIN's *Philological Grammar of the English Language*, is the completest body of information on the English language which has been collected into a single book. It is too ample for the use of schools, but it merits a place in the library of every studious person, and will be valued as containing pertinent strictures on other grammars in general use.

We thought our travellers had exhausted Egypt, and especially Italy; but no subject is exhausted, when touched by the wand of genius. We have, therefore, perused with great interest, a delightful volume by a Gentleman, entitled, *Scenes and Impressions in Egypt and in Italy*. He

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has carried us with him, and brought every striking object so accurately before our mental eye, as to render it unnecessary for us to undergo his fatigues and dangers, though she enables us to partake of all his pleasures. We are persuaded that our readers will thank us for recommending this volume to their early attention.

A semi-theological work has appeared, under the title of a *Biographical Portraiture of the late Rev. James Hinton*; and, to those who are partial to religious biography and non-conformist history, the work will afford much gratification.

*Imaginary Conversations of Literary Men and Statesmen*, by WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, ESQ. This work, comprised in two volumes, octavo, and inscribed to Major-General Stopford, adjutant-general in the army of Columbia, embraces, as its title imports, a great variety of topics; but this is the least of its recommendations. It is written in the pure spirit of patriotism; and, in free and luminous language, explains some of the most valuable truisms. The styles of the dialogues, however, are, in some respect, accommodated to the several characters who speak; which propriety, inasmuch as it favours the colloquial plan of the publication, is highly eligible, though it occasionally, and necessarily, renders the phraseology somewhat quaint and antique. Even the conversations of the seventeenth century bore so different a character from those of the present day, that, without observing that, in many instances, they would now scarcely be understood, we may justly say, that they would rarely be very palatable, or carry with them that obvious meaning by which those who ran might read, or those who perused might readily comprehend. With respect to the opinions expressed in the course of the work, we have the satisfaction to state, that, while they are unavoidably suited to the personages by whom they are uttered, the internal sentiments of the author are every where sufficiently traceable, to imbue the reader with the best moral and political principles; and, of course, to serve the great cause of virtue and freedom. But, so judicious has Mr. Landor been in his choice of interlocutors, that in many, if not most, instances, he has to adopt the opinions and principles of some of the greatest men, ancient and modern, that ever adorned the earth. Demosthenes, Sophocles, Pericles, Cicero, Washington, Middleton, Chatham, Franklin, Horne Tooke, Napoleon, Kosciusko, and Colocotroni, severally figure in his dialogues; and no where does he impute to them sentiments incommensurate with their virtuous and illustrious minds, nor draw from their lips expressions unworthy of their rank and education. Indeed, it

is one of the prime recommendations of these *Conversations*, that a dramatic suitability pervades them throughout; and that, while in each speaker, a unity of character is undeviatingly observed, the sentiments are conveyed with all the energy due to their validity, and in the very language natural to the personage by whom they are avowed.

Mr. M'DERMOT has analyzed, with great elaboration, the *Source of the Pleasures* derived from tragic representation. Mr. M'Dermot's theory ascribes these pleasures to high degree of excitement; and, whether he be right in his principle or not, he has handled the subject in an able and masterly manner.

To those who prefer rhyme to sense, and sound to knowledge, the reprint of HALL'S *Satires* may be acceptable; but really, the sooner the rainbow which was seen at night over St. James's, before the death of Prince Henry, and the providences in the life of Bishop Hall, are forgotten, the more will human nature and religion be honoured. The whole is a tissue of low monkish superstition, though the production of an early Protestant bishop.

As those who have never been in prison, nor experienced the overwhelming privations which accompany the loss of personal liberty, are apt to imagine that a prison is a place of luxury; so we have a great many contrivances for adding torture, under different names, to the prisoner's hapless state. Among other drawing-room inventions, we rank the modern tread-wheel, the introduction of which afforded great merriment to that class of minds who enjoy a cock-fight or a rat-hunt. Happily, the liberty of the press has thwarted these contrivers; and their unthinking sport upon the helpless victims of legal uncertainty, has been arrested. In accordance with these feelings, a student of the Inner Temple has published, *Thoughts on Prison Labour*, in a respectable volume, which we recommend to the perusal of all in authority, from the king to the turnkey.

Mr. GODWIN, in his *History of the Commonwealth of England, from its Commencement to the Restoration of Charles the Second*, gives us a book as the production of his mature life, in perfect consistency with the principles avowed throughout his career as a politician and an author; and has developed facts which ought to be universally known; and advanced doctrines which, in a country complimenting itself with the appellation of a free community, cannot be too generally propagated. Mr. G.'s modesty only permits him to consider himself as a narrator of events; and even that character alone, supported in the style in which he here maintains it, would reflect no slight

credit on his talents and industry; but accompanied, as is every part of his relation, with reflections, as much calculated to instruct as to amuse the reader; enriched, as we find it, with many collateral and curious particulars; and dignified, as is the whole, with sentiments worthy of a British writer and genuine patriot,—his work demands our saying, that, in its production, his labour has been as happily as laudably bestowed; and that, while no portion of our history more required to be enlarged upon and elucidated than that which concerns the era of the protectorate, no living writer was better qualified than the author of "Political Justice," to perform the important task. The motives and sensations by which Mr. Godwin was influenced, when he determined to enter upon this undertaking, we shall, perhaps, best explain, by quoting a few words of his preface. Speaking of his book, he says, "It relates to a great and interesting topic, a series of transactions not to be surpassed, in importance, by any thing that has occurred on the theatre of the world. I have no desire to be thought to look upon such transactions with indifference. I have no desire to be thought to be regarded as having no sentiments or sensations, when any thing singularly good, or singularly evil, passes under my review. I wish to be considered as feeling as well as thinking. If to treat good and evil as things having no essential difference, be impartiality, such impartiality I disavow." He then proceeds to explain what impartiality he aims at, and considers as commendable. And who will not concede to him, that that only is a commendable impartiality, the essence of which consists in "a fair and severe examination of evidence, and the not suffering any respect of persons, or approbation of a particular cause, to lead the writer to misapprehend, or misrepresent, the nature of facts?" True to this principle, Mr. Godwin has produced, if not a work distinguished by the elegance of its style, a book, the general spirit and clearness of which throw on certain historical facts a degree of illumination they never, till now, received; on facts, too, that, in the mind of every lover of his country, and its constitutional rights, possess the greatest weight and consequence. As a human being led to the block, and publicly and ignominiously pouring out his life-blood, Charles Stuart is an object of pity with every reader of his fate; but, as the monarch of a free people, employing every force and every artifice to oppress and enslave that people, and suffering consequences which his virtues ought to have taught him not to deserve, or his discernment instructed him to foresee,—as such a monarch, he will never draw down a single tear



tear of commiseration : as the usurper of sovereign authority, as the stern puritan ruler of a people over whom he held no legitimate dominion, Cromwell will ever be regarded as an obtrusive and offensive master ; but, as the supplanter of a regal tyrant, and the saviour of English freedom, he will always be contemplated with a certain degree of respect ; and by those who reflect on what, at this moment, would probably have been the political condition of Englishmen, but for the patriotism, bravery, and military skill, of one man, the memory of the hero of Naseby will ever be honoured. Viewing these things in their true light, Mr. G. has, with all his energy, and all his professed impartiality, brought forth many facts, the records of which were confined to a few scarce printed documents and manuscripts, and has illumined those that were before but darkly seen and understood. The value, therefore, of his publication, would be considerable, were it only for its merit of entering impartially into an enquiry that involved the consideration of the conduct and destiny of an English monarch, and the state of English freedom as endangered by his obstinate and despotic principles.

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applause to which they were entitled. Those strong invitations, enforced by the spectacles of "Zoroaster" and the "Spirits of the Moon," which still maintain their sway with the lovers of brilliant scenery and splendid decoration, have given an *eclat* to the month's career, which must have responded to the most sanguine hopes of the lessees.

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logue, published annually by Mr. Westmacott.

Mr. JOHN NICHOLSON, son of the Mr. W. Nicholson, is preparing for early publication, a Library for Practical Mechanics, consisting of full and correct descriptions of all machinery now used in the manufactories of the British empire. It will embrace machinery used in the cotton, silk, woollen, and flax, fabrics; those in the iron, copper, and other metallic manufactories; all kinds of mill-work, time-pieces, steam engines, and other engines of power. The whole will be illustrated with nearly 300 engravings, and be sold at a moderate price, for the use of Mechanics' Institutes.

Our notice of the new Review, the MONTHLY CRITICAL GAZETTE, in our last, extorted by the palpable excellency of its plan, has drawn observations upon us from other critics; but *honi soit qui mal y pense*. We are not interested parties, and we endeavour honestly to perform our duty between the public and all the candidates for its favour. The march of time tends to bring our personal labours to a close, and then our only satisfaction will be our pure intentions, and our well-employed opportunities of doing all the good in our power. If mankind are still imperfect, and in many countries still very ignorant and wicked, we are persuaded that in Britain, at least, they are much improved and enlightened since we began these labours in 1795.

For some days after the announcement of Lord Byron's death, the public were led to expect that Memoirs of his short career, by himself, would make their appearance. It appears that he had given them to Mr. Moore, but that gentleman felt it his duty to submit them to Lord Byron's sister, by whom they were consigned to the flames. It



fares thus with many self-biographies; and thus the accounts of men are but faint shadows of their real history. Miss Wilkes thus disposed of the manuscript memoirs of John Wilkes; and, in our experience, the same thing has occurred a dozen times.

Mr. DUPUIS, late his Britannic Majesty's envoy and consul at Ashantee, is about to publish a Journal of his Residence in that Kingdom, which is expected to throw considerable light on the origin and causes of the present war. It will comprise also his notes and researches relative to the Gold Coast and the interior of Western Africa, chiefly collected from Arabic manuscripts, and information communicated by the Moslems of Guinea.

Early in June will be published, the Works of Vicesimus Knox, D.D. in seven volumes, octavo, with an engraved portrait.

We are happy to learn that Clennel, the artist, is recovering his mental faculties, and therefore likely to contribute further to the glory of the arts.

In the press, Woodland Echoes, by W. TYLER, or a Description of the Sylvan Charms of Marlow, with poetical sketches of the scenery and objects in that highly picturesque vale, through which the Thames flows from Medmenham Abbey to Cliefden, with notes, historical and topographical; and other Poems.

Mr. LOUDON, the author of the popular "Encyclopedia of Gardening," is about to follow up that work by an Encyclopedia of Agriculture, or the theory and practice of the valuation, transfer, improvement, and management, of landed property; and the cultivation and economy of the animal and vegetable productions of agriculture, including all the latest improvements, a general history of agriculture in all countries, and a statistical view of its present state, with suggestions for its future progress in the British isles.

On the 1st of June will be published, Part I. in imperial 4to. with descriptive letter-press, (to be completed in twelve monthly parts,) Views in Australia, or New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land delineated. Each Part will contain four views: two subjects in New South Wales, and two in Van Dieman's Land, with an exact and faithful description of each view, its situation, soil, trees, botanical productions, &c.

A fourth volume of the New Series of MONTHLY MAG. No. 396.

the Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, is in the press, and is expected to be published about June.

The following is a list of the pictures purchased of the executors of the late Mr. Angerstein, by government, for 58,000*l.* and now open to public view:—

1. The Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba, by Claude.
2. The Marriage of Rebecca—Claude.
3. Ganymede—Titian.
4. The Rape of the Sabines—Rubens.
5. The Emperor Theodosius expelled the Church by St. Ambrose—Vandyke.
6. St. John in the Wilderness—A. Carracci.
7. Susannah and the Elders—Lud. Carracci.
8. A Bacchanalian Triumph—N. Poussin.
9. Armenia with the Shepherds—Domenichino.
10. Philip the Fourth of Spain and his Queen—Velasquez.
11. Venus and Adonis—Titian.
12. Landscape; Morning—Claude.
13. An Italian Sea-port; Evening—Claude.
14. The Raising of Lazarus—Seb. del Piombino.
15. A Concert—Titian.
16. Pope Julius the Second—Raphael.
17. Christ on the Mount—Correggio.
18. Portrait of Govartius—Vandyke.
19. The Nativity—Rembrandt.
20. The Woman taken in Adultery—Rembrandt.
21. The Embarkation of St. Ursula—Claude.
22. Abraham and Isaac—G. Poussin.
23. A Land Storm—G. Poussin.
24. A Landscape, with Cattle and Figures—Cuyp.
25. Apollo and Silenus—A. Carracci.
26. Holy Family in a Landscape—Rubens.
27. The Portrait of Rubens—Vandyke.
28. Studies of Heads—Correggio.
29. Ditto do.
- 30.
- 31.
32. } The Marriage A-la-Mode—
33. } Hogarth.
34. }
35. }
36. Portrait of Lord Heathfield—Sir J. Reynolds.
37. The Village Holyday—Wilkie.
38. Portrait of the Painter—Hogarth.

Mr. FAREY, jun. engineer, is about to publish a Treatise on the Steam engine, historical, practical, and descriptive.

Illustrations, Critical, Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous, of Novels by the Author of "Waverley," are publishing by subscription, by the Rev. R. WARNER; and will be delivered

to the subscribers in September next, in three volumes, of a similar size with the novels.

In the press, No. I. of a quarterly publication, entitled the *Philomathic Journal*, to be conducted by the members of the *Philomathic Institution*.

W. BUCHANAN, esq. has in forwardness at press, *Memoirs of Painting*, in two volumes, octavo; containing a chronological history of the different collections of pictures of importance which have been brought to Great Britain since the French revolution: together with remarks, historical and critical, on the art in general, designed to assist the amateur in forming a correct taste and judgment in regard to painting, and to aid him in the knowledge of the genuine works of the great masters.

In a few days will be published, in a pocket volume, *Letters between Amelia in London and her Mother in the Country*, from the pen of the late W. COMBE, esq. author of the "*Three Tours of Doctor Syntax*."

Mr. J. H. SPRAGUE has in the press, an Appendix to the *Pharmacopœias*, containing a critical examination of the *London Pharmacopœia* of 1824, with an extensive Supplement of approved formulæ, &c. to which is added a correct translation of the last edition of the *London Pharmacopœia*, with explanatory notes.

The *Principles of Medical Science and Practice*, deduced from the phenomena observed in health and in disease, by H. SHUTE, M.D. is in the press.

Speedily will be published, *Elements of Vocal Science*, being a philosophical enquiry into some of the principles of Singing, with a prefatory essay on the objects of musical acquirements; by R. M. BACON, esq.

*Memoirs, Anecdotes, Facts, and Opinions*, collected and preserved by Miss L. M. HAWKINS, are shortly expected.

Speedily will be published, *Five Years' Residence in the Canadas*, including a Tour through the United States of America in 1823, by E. A. TALBOT, esq. of the Talbot settlement, Upper Canada.

An *Excursion through the United States and Canada*, during the years 1822 and 3, by an English gentleman, is printing.

Mr. H. NICHOLAS has in the press a small work for the use of antiquaries, historians, and the legal profession,

containing tables that show exactly the year of our Lord corresponding with the year of the reign of each monarch, an alphabetical and chronological calendar of saints' days and other festivals on which ancient records are dated, &c.

Mr. C. COOKE will publish in June, a new and complete *System of Cookery and Confectionery*, adapted to all capacities, and containing many plates. This work is the result of thirty years' experience in families of distinction, and contains important improvements in the art.

The *Sisters of Narsfield*, a tale for young women, by the author of "*the Stories of Old Daniell*," &c. is in the press.

A *Short History of the Horse, and Progress of Horse Knowledge*; by B. CLARK, F.L.S. &c. is in the press.

The Author of "*Conversations on Botany*" is about to produce *Conversations on Geography and Astronomy*, illustrated with plates, wood-cuts, &c.

In the press, and will be published early in June, a *Key to the Science of Botany*, comprising a familiar and pleasing conversation between a mother and her daughter, with plates, either plain or coloured, by Mrs. SELWYN.

A new Insurance Office, with improved arrangements, under the name of the *Medical, Clerical, and General, Life Assurance Society*, is about to be established in London.

Mr. T. L. BUSBY's first number of the *Costume of the City of London*, dedicated, by permission, to his Majesty, will be published in a few days.

In the press, *Alterations made in the London Pharmacopœia in 1823* fully stated, with introductory remarks and schemes, illustrative of all the formulæ influenced by chemical action.

Lieut. MORGAN has in the press, the *Emigrant's Note-book*, with Recollections of Upper and Lower Canada during the late war.

An acceptable work is about to be offered to summer travellers, in a new edition, corrected to the present year, of the *Guide to all the Watering and Sea-bathing Places*, containing full and accurate descriptions of each place, and of the curiosities and striking objects in the environs, forming an agreeable and useful companion during a residence at any of the places, or during a summer tour in quest of health or pleasure, with a description of the lakes, and a tour through Wales, by the Editor of "*the Picture of London*."



The Fothergellian Medal has been presented to R. W. BAMPFIELD, esq. surgeon, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, at a special general meeting of the Medical Society, on Monday, the 3d ult. for the best Essay on Diseases of the Spine.

Shortly will be published, *Ingenious Scruples* (chiefly relating to the observation of the Sabbath,) answered, in eight letters, forming a supposed series from a father to his daughter; by A. C. MANT.

An Essay on the Beneficial Direction of Rural Expenditure, is announced by R. A. SLANEY, esq.

A work is in the press, called the *Relapse, or True and False Morality*.

Helen's Pilgrimage to Jerusalem is preparing for publication, consisting of a picture of Judaism in the century which preceded the Advent of the Messiah, translated from the German of F. STRAUSS, with notes and illustrations by the translator.

Mr. W. SMITH, the father of English geology, (better known amongst his friends and patrons by the appellation *Strata Smith*,) has lately delivered a short course of Geological Lectures, to a select class at York, in illustration chiefly of the subficial structure of that extensive county (as detailed by the colours on his four-sheet map thereof, published a few months ago); and in order to point out several useful minerals which the Yorkshire strata elsewhere contain, and the probability that such exist there also, if properly sought for in the situations which he indicated in these Lectures.

Shortly will be published, a second edition and greatly improved, of the *Young Naturalist*, a tale, calculated for the amusement and instruction of young people; by A. C. MANT.

A work is in the press, to be published for the benefit of the Artists' Benevolent Fund, entitled, *Testimonies to the Genius and Memory of Richard Wilson*, R.A. with some account of his life, and remarks on his landscapes; to which are added various observations respecting the pleasure and advantages to be derived from the study of nature and the fine arts; collected and arranged by T. WRIGHT, esq.

In a few days, a second edition of *Sweepings of my Study*.

The connoisseurs in good-eating, will speedily be enlightened in the mysteries of the Art of French Cookery, by M. BEAUVILLIERS, a genuine Parisian res-

taurateur. The work will be printed in a duodecimo volume, uniformly with "the Domestic Cookery."

In the press, and speedily will appear, in two volumes, embellished with numerous engravings on wood, *Typographia, or the Printers' Instructor*, by J. JOHNSON, Printer; dedicated, by permission, to the Roxburghe Club. The first volume commences with a complete history of the origin, rise, and progress, of the typographic art, wherein is clearly shown the pretensions of the different partisans who have stepped forward in favour of the persons and places which have been mentioned as having given birth to this grand and noble invention. The second volume opens with an account of the different articles necessary in the exercise of the art; also schemes for imposing, with a general outline for laying down all irregular matter of every description; likewise directions to authors for the correcting of proofs; tables of signatures and folios; Domesday characters; Greek ligatures, &c.

A little work, illustrative of the sentiments of the two parties in the Church of England, is in the press, entitled the *Two Rectors*, in ten papers, containing the Mail-coach, the Bookseller's Shop, Social Intercourse, the Missionary, Patriotism, Amusements, the Keeper's Lodge, the Repentant Criminal, the Church Service, the Departure, neatly printed in duodecimo.

The *Slave*, a poem, is in the press.

Mr. MAUGHAM, author of the "*Pupil's Pharmacopœia*," is printing, uniformly with the small edition of the *Pharm. Lond.* an Appendix to the latter work, comprising a concise history of the materia medica, as well as of the preparations contained therein, with a brief notice of their doses, virtues, and uses.

Mr. WHITE, lieut. in the United States Navy, has in the press, a *Voyage to Cochin China*.

The magnificent eighteen-sheet Map of England and Wales, by an artist whose labours have done lasting honour to the English name, the late Mr. AARON ARROWSMITH, has recently been hung up in the Library of the House of Commons. More than 150,000 names are engraven in this unique map, to which an alphabetical index, referring readily to any names therein, either of towns, villages, houses, &c. or of rivers, hills, districts, &c. was nearly completed and ready for publication at the time of

Mr.

Mr. Arrowsmith's decease (see our 55th volume, page 469), and is intended soon to be brought out by his sons and nephew, who are spiritedly pursuing the geographical and hydrographical works on which Mr. Arrowsmith was engaged.

Mr. RHODES is printing a second edition of *Peak Scenery, or the Derbyshire Tourist*, which will contain a revision of the quarto copies, with a preliminary chapter, a series of road sketches for the use of travellers, and a map of the county, with the routes of the different excursions.

The progressive augmentations of the population in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, may be thus enumerated:—In 1798, Mr. Barrow fixed it at 61,947 individuals. In 1806, as detailed in an actual census, the number was 75,145; in 1810, the number was 81,122; in 1814, 84,069; in 1819, 99,626; in 1821, 116,044. The four last are also from actual enumerations. In 1822, calculating by estimate, the number was 120,000. In 1818, the number of whites was 42,854, of hottentots 22,980, and of negroes 33,320; at present, there are 28,840 hottentots, and 32,190 negroes. In the free population, one death, and more than two births, may be assigned to fifty individuals. The houses in Cape Town are 1750, and the inhabitants 18,430; among whom are 7,534 negro slaves. In 1821, the public revenues of the colony amounted to 1,463,510 rix-dollars, and the expenses to 1,247,908. The culture of the vine is encouraged, and large quantities of its produce are exported.

#### RUSSIA.

At Novogorod fair, which ended on the 3d of September last, the merchandise brought thither is valued, in the *Petersburgh Gazette*, at 91,580,000 roubles. Of these are especially noticed, twelve millions value of tea from China, five millions of furs from Siberia, 10,360 roubles' worth of works in copper, iron, and other metals. The net profits of the fair are rated at three millions of roubles.

#### GERMANY.

The total population of the German Confederation, may be divided into nearly 17,000,000 of Catholics, 13,000,000 of Protestants, and 200,000 Jews. These are scattered over a superficies of 11,870 demi-square miles of Germany. The federal army, in time of peace, is fixed at 301,780 men, and in time of war at 452,670.

In a recent work, entitled "*A New Picture of Prague*," are the following statistical details. The number of inhabitants is 96,618; of whom 80,794 are Christians, 7824 Jews, 6500 of the army, and 1500 strangers. In 1820, the marriages were 736, legitimate births 4199, illegitimate 1500, and deaths 3683. Of these last, 191 were born dead, 1328 died in their first year, 14 of the small-pox, and 6 were suicides. Herein are not included such as died in the hospitals. The distempers most common are rheumatisms, disorders of the lungs, dropsies, frightful apoplexies, and mental alienations. In 1820, the following articles of consumption entered the city:—22,215 oxen, 3,353 cows, 42,239 calves (they kill them here very young,—three days old,) 27,525 hogs, 37,052 lambs, more than a million of geese, 1,026,035 bushels (Vienna measure,) of grains, of which 285,468 were for the breweries, 18,899 hogsheads of wine, 28,441 hogsheads of brandy, and 562,541 of beer.

From a program lately published, by Dr. GOERING, of Lubeck, it appears that in the *Magdeburgh Library* there is a manuscript which contains extracts relative to the letters of Seneca, the ten books of Diogenes Laertius, and Justinian's Institutes, that have not yet appeared in print.

#### FRANCE.

In a new treatise on wool and sheep, by Viscount de JOTEMPS, it is clearly shown, from many experiments, that the wool of Naz, where a flock of Merinos has been carefully attended during twenty-six years, excels that in any other part of France, and is at least equally beautiful with the finest of Saxony. The Chambers of Arts and Manufactures of Sedan and Rethel have confirmed this decision, in terms the most honourable. In its raw state, and as worked up into cloth, it gained the first gold medals, in the last exposition of the products of national industry.

M. JOMARD, of the Institute, has published a geographical notice on the country of Nedjid, in Central Arabia, a part but very little known. It has generally been taken for a desert; but, from fresh materials collected by this writer, it is found to contain a great number of little oases, that supply both dwellings and subsistence to a pretty numerous population. That of Nedjid amounts to 300,000, of whom more than 60,000 are capable of bearing arms. There



There are several towns in this tract; the chief is El-Derreyeh, which has succeeded El-Yemameh as the capital. It is the seat of the Wahabis, who, though lately reduced by the army of Ibrahim Pacha, son of Mohammed Ali, viceroy of Egypt, are here represented as only in a state of sleep, which cannot be of long duration. That army overran the whole country; in it were a French officer and Italian surgeon, from whose information, and that of others in the expedition, M. Jomard has drawn up a chart, which he does not indicate as complete, but as more copious than that of d'Anville, who had only the Arabian geographers to consult. The positions of Mecca and Medina are, in the common maps, too near the sea. A particular plan of the district and town of El-Yemameh, drawn by M. Rousseau, formerly French consul at Bagdad, is annexed.

The following contains a valuation of the donations and legacies to the poor and to hospitals in France, from 1814 to 1823, agreeably to the form of acceptance authorised by government:—

In 1814 .....	812,805 francs.
1815 .....	1,341,835
1816 .....	1,725,537
1817 .....	1,837,054
1818 .....	2,876,146
1819 .....	3,213,915
1820 .....	2,416,818
1821 .....	6,663,810
1822 .....	2,770,493
1823 .....	3,846,802

Total .. 27,505,256 francs.

#### SWITZERLAND.

The Literary Society of St. Gall, consists of 122 members. In their library, among other works, is a collection of the best on the history of Switzerland.

Some of the foreign journals have circulated a statement, that the Swiss plantations of the vine, at Vevay and Gand, on the Ohio, had miscarried. This is contradicted in the *Revue Encyclopedique*, by a letter from an ancient founder of the colony of Vevay, M. Jacques Dufour, who, after enumerating various cross accidents to which the colony had been exposed for three years, from bilious and intermitting fevers, from the yellow fever (imported from New Orleans by the steam-packets), and from a total failure of the banks, reports the very successful labours of the vine-planters, their business proving the most prosperous. He declares the wine excellent, and that it sells well in

the town of Cincinnati, which has now a population of at least 9000 individuals. The vine-plant, originally from Madeira, agrees wonderfully with the soil and climate.

#### ITALY.

The journal, entitled "*Le Notisio del Giorna*," which publishes lists of the population of Rome, gives the following particulars:—At Easter 1823, 136,269 inhabitants: in 1814, the number was 120,505. From the year 1817, the deaths have outnumbered the births: last year the deaths were 5480, and the baptisms 4365. The deaths, to the population, are in the ratio of 1 to 24; the births, 1 to 21. At Rome are 27 bishops, 1395 priests, 1365 monks and *religiense*, 1370 nuns, and more than 400 seminarists.

There is now in the Museum at Parma a small Roman corn-mill, of very remote antiquity. The construction is very simple, such as was in use at Rome previous to the invention of water and other mills. It consists chiefly of two masses of grey stone: the largest forms the immovable support of the other, which was movable by levers that passed through horizontal holes. The female slaves had to work it, and the labour must have been toilsome. The height of the two together, when in action, is twenty-nine inches.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

The elements of public instruction, the precursor to civilization, are rapidly propagating in the newly-formed state of Columbia. The late gazettes evince the zeal and activity exerted by the republican government in ameliorating the laws and institutions, and more especially in rendering instruction, and the means of its attainment, easy and popular. Two Lancasterian schools have been founded in the capital: these are to supply tutors for the provincial schools, as they shall be called for. Reading, writing, and arithmetic, are taught; also the elements of geography, and the rights and duties of citizens. At some late examinations, the public were introduced, to appreciate the progress of the learners, the expenses of whose education are defrayed from the suppressed monasteries. The names of two individuals are entitled to honourable mention: M. Camilla Mories, who has lately emancipated nine of his slaves; and M. Fernandez Soto, who treats his negroes as free men, regularly allowing them wages for their labour.

#### SPIRIT

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE  
VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

**T**HE disease in wheat, called *ear-cockle*, has been ascertained, by Mr. F. BAUER, to be occasioned by great numbers of a minute worm, called by naturalists the *Vibrio tritica*, having taken possession of the grains, and eat up their farinaceous contents. The disease he finds to be propagated through the seed-corn: perfect small worms appeared through the microscope, on dissection, ascending with the sap through the stalk of the plant, in the often-repeated microscopic observations to which the stalks of wheat from diseased seed have been subjected, until at length the worms have fixed their abode in the grains of the new ears. These worms are in a singular degree tenacious of life; for, after being kept in a dry and dormant state for two or three years, on immersion in water they quickly revive, and, on the water evaporating from them, again become dormant; but they revive again in water several successive times, until at length they die. A full account of these worms, and of Mr. Bauer's experiments upon them, have recently appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions."

*A Mathematical Question.*—Mr. J. HAMETT, in a late "Philosophical Magazine," page 236, has re-proposed, as a new one, the proposition demonstrated in page 420 of our 42d volume, relating to the common intersection of one perpendicular line and two drawn diagonally, within the diagram usually drawn, for demonstrating the 47th proposition of the 1st Book of Euclid; but Mr. H. in the present instance, requires that no proposition be used in the said demonstration but those of Euclid, preceding this 47th proposition itself. Perhaps some of our mathematical readers may deem the proposition thus restricted worthy their re-consideration.

Dr. FORSTER has discovered a *peculiar property in original light*, whereby it is distinguishable from reflected light, namely, the property of the former, of being separated into the primitive colours, by suffering it to pass through a vibrating lens. He promises to describe this method in some future Number of the Monthly Magazine.

Among other discoveries which chemistry is rapidly giving birth to, is a

recent one of M. BRETON, professor of chemistry at Paris, in *restoring wines that have lost their colour and flavour*. In France this is called *tourneur*. The colouring matter becomes violet, or almost black; takes a disagreeable taste and scent, and is no longer transparent; and the froth emitted in shaking loses its redness. It appears from analysis, that this is formed of the sub-carbonate of potash overpowering the cream-of-tartar, and the colouring matter that is natural to wine. If a little tartaric acid be added to this liquid, in a state of decomposition, it will overpower the potash, separate from the cream-of-tartar at the bottom of the vessel, and the wine will resume its former scent and flavour. Half an ounce of tartaric acid goes to every hectolitre of wine.

The *meteoric stone of Nobleborough*, which fell on the 7th of August, 1823, in the state of Maine, United States, appears, from the analysis of Dr. WEBSTER, to be composed as follows, viz.—

Silex .....	29.5
Magnesia .....	24.8
Sulphur .....	18.3
Iron .....	14.9
Alumine .....	4.7
Chrome .....	4.0
Nickel .....	2.3
Lime a trace, & loss	1.5

The *Trigonometrical Survey of England* appears not to have settled the longitudes of places with so much precision as might have been expected from it, considering the excellency of the instruments, and the talents of the surveyors employed thereon. Dr. TARKS having in the summer of 1822 ascertained, by the comparison of sixteen excellent chronometers, carried backwards and forwards between Greenwich and Falmouth, that the western longitude of the latter important naval station has been stated at 4.4 seconds of time, or 1' 6" too little, by the Trig. Survey! In consequence of this discovery, twenty-nine of the best chronometers belonging to the Admiralty were committed to the care of the doctor, and a vessel was appointed, wherein he was to sail backwards and forwards between Dover and Falmouth, until the longitude, in time, between these stations, and between them and Portsmouth as an intermediate station,



station, was settled beyond any doubt or uncertainty. The result has been, that as to all places on the south coast of England, 1" of longitude for every 4' of longitude westward of Greenwich, requires to be added to the results derived from the Trigonometrical Survey, in order to obtain the true longitudes. We hope that the government-chronometers, unemployed during the present season of peace, will in this manner be rendered available for the actual determination of the longitude of every important station on the British coasts; and that the formulas and calculations of the Trigonometrical Survey may be revised, and, if necessary, the observations connected therewith repeated, until consistency is obtained in these results, so importantly useful for the purposes of navigation and astronomy, and towards a knowledge of the exact figure of the earth.

*Improved Alloys of Steel.*—The experiments of Mr. FARADAY, on combining small proportions of silver with the cast steel intended for the nicer cutlery purposes, have lately been repeated and varied by Colonel FISCHER, who has found the welding property of the best of the argentiferous steels not to be at all inferior to that of common steel, and their uses in cutlery to be most valuable. By combining artificial plumbago or graphite with steel, Colonel F. produced a singular variety, the fracture of which was greyish-white, more resembling porcelain than metal; but which graphitic steel was, nevertheless, found capable of being wrought into pen-knives, which proved excellent; and small bars of this steel, when hardened, perfectly resisted the best gravers and files, and readily scratched the hardest steel implements in use.

The *butter of the cow* is always a mixture of pure butter and butter-milk; the latter being a fluid, worthless, and deteriorating to the butter in which it is mechanically mixed: it abounds greatly in butter taken fresh out of the churn, and the skill and care of the dairymaid is mainly displayed (next to rigid cleanliness,) in expelling by her manual operations, called *making* of the butter, that superfluity of butter-milk, which otherwise would be visible, in numerous small cells, in the substance of the butter, and which, by soon becoming sour, and at length putrid, would prevent the butter from keeping, or preserving its fresh properties, a sufficient number of days. M. CHEVREUL, who lately has

made a series of experiments on this subject, found that 100 parts by weight of butter, from the most eminent dairying district in France, consisted on the average of—

Pure butter.....	83.75 parts.
Butter-milk .....	16.25

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100.00

Showing, that very near one-sixth of the weight of good fresh butter is a useless article; and of less-perfectly made butter, often one-fifth thereof or more is butter-milk.

M. GROTHUS, chemist, during his residence at Rome, investigated the *phosphorescent organ of the Lampyrus italica*, Italian lampyre or glow-worm. This insect, when plunged in the water, remained luminous for several hours; in oil of olives, the light grew less in a quarter of an hour, and totally disappeared in twenty minutes. Nearly the same effect took place in hydrogen gas and carbonic acid. On taking these insects from the gas, and removing them, instantly after the extinction of the light, into the air, the phosphorescence immediately returns. Some lampyres, in which the phosphorescence was extinguished, so as not to be recoverable in oxygen gas, regained it in an atmosphere of nitric vapours. In contact with rutilant gas, the abdomen of the insect shines with a greenish colour, that slowly becomes brighter, turns white, and acquires a dazzling brightness. This only lasts a moment, and takes place whether the insect be dead or alive.

The *green colour* that oysters, when laid up in artificial reservoirs, acquire at certain seasons of the year, and a particular taste which they impart in that state, render them an object of preference to epicures. The cause of this alteration or amelioration, has long been a matter of enquiry with naturalists, and different hypotheses have been framed on the subject. M. B. GAILLON, of Dieppe, from a continued series of microscopical observations, has ascertained that this viridity emanates from certain infusory animalcules, of the genus *Vibrion*, which breed by myriads, at particular times of the year, in the water of the reservoirs; and which the oysters feed on, with the water they imbibe.

Professor OERSTED, among his other discoveries on the *affinity between electricity and galvanism*, has ascertained the important fact, that to produce an active

active influence on the magnetic needle, and divert it from its position, exposing it to the action of a single pair of discs of copper and zinc, separated by a conducting body, will be sufficient; and that this simple apparatus will act with more force than an entire pile. By this simplification of the galvanic process, he has suspended two plates of copper and zinc, separated by a liquid conductor, to a very fine thread; and he has found this arrangement competent to give them a high degree of mobility, and to render them susceptible of obeying or yielding to the action of exterior

agents, however feeble. Little bars, strongly magnetised, presenting either of their poles to the apparatus, repulsed or attracted it, imparting a rotatory movement about the point of suspension.

*Potatoes in Bread.*—By a large series of experiments, which Mr. JOHN WHATELY some years ago submitted to the Society of Arts, it appears, that bread made of equal parts, by weight, of good wheaten flour, of starch or farina of potatoes, and of boiled and mashed potatoes, rose and baked well, and proved of excellent quality.

## MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public or private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

WHAT are the circumstances of the system, topical and general, under a violent paroxysm of acute, or during the wearing and wearying pain of chronic, rheumatism? and what are the most efficacious remedies in the one and the other case?

That rheumatism is inflammation, would seem to be made out by some particulars in its phenomena; that it is not common or mere inflammation, is sufficiently shown by other of its characteristic marks. For example, what instances have we of ordinary irritation of an inflammatory kind, in which the parts are at once so *nettishly* alive to the slightest touch or movement, while you may grasp the whole member implicated as you may the nettle, or even inflict upon it violent blows, not only with impunity, but even with a salutary effect. Thus much seems to be pretty clear respecting the pathology of this curious complaint; that its seat is principally in that fine membranous expansion which lines the muscles, and that the regular fibrous action of these organs is thereby interfered with; so that part of its peculiarity must be referred to spasm, and part to inflammation; the membranous irritation that produces the muscular irregularity, being itself the source of pain, and this producing further pain by causing irregular contractions in those innumerable bundles of fibres, whose facile and free, and harmonious movements, are required for the integrity of function.

But how are we to account for chronic or long continued rheumatism? The term rheumatism etymologically implies defluxion; and it has been supposed that the cramps and clogs in the motions of an old rheumatic limb are traceable to a something poured out among the muscles and joints during the continuance of the malady in its acute shape. This, however, is an erroneous theory. Dissect and care-

fully examine in detail all the vessels, and fibres, and membranes, in the limb of an individual who has died after suffering from protracted rheumatism; and, although you shall sometimes find partial thickenings, you will more often meet with a sort of wasting excavation, occasioned by a reduction of parts. The fact is, that both the nervous and absorbent system have more to do with the production of rheumatic disorders than our theories usually suppose; and the appearances that morbid dissection may display to us, are in this, as in many other cases, but partially explanatory of actual essence. "But come to the point," impatiently exclaims the tortured victim of rheumatic irritation: "a truce with your modes and your essences, and tell me how this membranous, or muscular, or vascular, or nervous, or absorbent, pain is to be got rid of? Give me ease and comfort, and I will not be over-nice with respect to the various items, either in the causing or curing process."

In acute rheumatism, upon its first attacks it is of prime importance, as the Reporter has more than once stated, to make a powerful impression upon the frame; and this is effected, according to his experience, with more facility and permanency by elaterium or colchicum, especially the former, than by profuse bleedings. He has lately been attending a rheumatic patient, whose cries from the violence of pain were so piercing, that neighbours could hear them, and in whom elaterium in the first instance, and stramonium afterwards, proved of such avail, that she reports of the prescriptions containing these remedies, that she would not part with them for a hundred pounds. But the success of this plan, though often signal, is not invariable; and bleeding, calomel with opium, colchicum, compound powder of ipecacuan, antimony, and other

medicinals,



medicinals, are obliged to be had recourse to separately or conjunctively, according to varying susceptibilities and demands.

In the management of chronic rheumatism too, those plans that are conspicuously serviceable at one time fail in others. Pressure or support by bandages is however an important principle in counteracting the morbid processes upon which depend the protraction of the disorder. Friction too, and percussion, occasionally prove highly useful. The hired rubbers, employed by the late Mr. Grosvenor, of Oxford, have been heard of by many readers of these Essays; and the patients to whom these processes were thus systematically applied were often, to say the least, in part rheumatic. The newly-revived practice, of puncturing with very small needles, sometimes gives an excitement to the parts of a beneficial kind; but what has fallen to the writer to see most extensively operative is galvanism, a judicious employment of which will, in the general way, prove much more available than mere electricity.

As to the drug part of anti-rheumatic treatment, the indications plainly are to excite gently and generally the secretions, impart tone to the muscles, and stimulate the nervous and absorbent faculties. Bark, gnaiaicum, camphor, foxglove, opium, and the various vegetable narcotics, with occasionally small doses of mercury and anti-

mony, together with the warm or stimulant diuretics, such as turpentine and juniper, are all at the command of the prescriber who knows how to compound or separate, to add or withhold, according to circumstances.

With respect to the specific influence of certain places and baths, the writer is somewhat sceptical, beyond the alteration in temperature which they insure. But warm bathing is often highly beneficial, and the water employed cannot be the worse for impregnation with materials, the efficacy of which may or may not be attributable to the willing imagination of the almost worn-out patient.\*

In all cases, it is of moment, both in prevention and cure, to attend to clothing and diet. Some will tell you (but they will tell you untruly,) that rheumatism is a mere sympathetic indication of stomach disorder. A warm surface, however, and a well-regulated digestion, may stand forward as fair claimants to anti-rheumatic virtues.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford-row; May 20, 1824.

\* Warm fomentations to rheumatic parts may be used with great advantage. The writer has at this moment a patient, with the lumbago of old age, whose remedial dependencies are limited to frequent fomentations, and five-drop doses of the "black drop."

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

LITTLE of novelty must be expected in the present Report. The late floods, scarcely to have been expected at this season, have done very considerable damage in all exposed places; and the promise of the first few days of the present month has not been realized, for variable weather and chilling blasts from the north-east and north-west have succeeded, injuring to a considerable degree all vegetation. Nevertheless, there yet remains a promise for ample crops of every description throughout the land. The bloom upon the fruit-trees, at the commencement of the month, was ample and luxuriant; but it must since have received many shocks from the rigours of old May, which proverbially "maketh the cow to quake." We have a heavy stake, in atmospheric favour or disfavour, between the present and succeeding Report. The blooming season of the wheat is truly a critical one. Potato-planting is, or ought to be, finished; and turnip-sowing will succeed. In North Britain, their field-operations are remarkably forward, as they usually and most commendably are. The rage for farming revives in Scotland. Ox-labour still holds its ground, probably increases, in the west; and the cabbage-culture, the once favorite

theme of Arthur Young, has, during several seasons, been reviving, after a long trance, in the midland and some of the eastern districts. Deum heads are the present favourites. Live stock, both fat and lean, by consequence, the meat markets, are universally high, and an advance even expected. Horses still hold their price; and at no former period, not even in the prosperous and sporting days of Orleans (*Egalité*), was the demand in France for English horses so great or so constant. Wool in brisk demand. Price of bark not yet ascertained. As to agricultural polemics, a great fuss has been raised about freeing the imprisoned or bonded wheat. The mantle of the late Mr. Webbe Hall has descended on a certain minority, who can conceive no idea of national prosperity independent of parchment restrictions. The present ministers, however, so far fortunately, are sound and liberal political economists, if not politicians; and, provided certain sacred political grounds are left untouched, they are willing to give us our full saving on the superficies. This safe conduct will assure to them a crop of huzzas, equal to that of hosannas, from the great majority, to whom reflection is ever too fatiguing.

3 N

Smithfield;

*Smithfield*—Beef, 3s. to 4s. 4d.—Mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.—Veal, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.—Pork, 3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; milk-fed, 6s. Lamb, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 10d.—Bacon, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Raw fat, 2s. 2d.

*Corn Exchange*:—Wheat, 44s. to 82s.—

Barley, 31s. to 40s.—Oats, 25s. to 35s.—London price of best bread, 10½d. for 4lbs.—Hay, 75s. to 120s.—Clover do. 80s. to 135s.—Straw, 40s. to 51s.

Coals in the Pool, 31s. to 41s. 6d. *Middlesex*; May 24.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.		April 20.		May 20.	
Cocoa, W. I. common	£ 4 0 0	to 4 15 0	4 0 0	to 4 15 0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	2 10 0	— 2 17 0	2 10 0	— 2 14 0	do.
—, fine	4 12 0	— 5 8 0	4 4 0	— 5 4 0	do.
—, Mocha	4 0 0	— 6 6 0	3 0 0	— 5 0 0	do.
Cotton, W. I. common	0 0 8½	— 0 0 9½	0 0 8½	— 0 0 9½	per lb.
—, Demerara	0 0 10	— 0 1 0	0 0 10½	— 0 1 0½	do.
Currants	4 15 0	— 5 0 0	4 15 0	— 5 0 0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2 8 0	— 0 0 0	2 16 0	— 3 0 0	per chest.
Flax, Riga	52 0 0	— 54 0 0	51 0 0	— 54 0 0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	39 0 0	— 40 0 0	39 0 0	— 40 0 0	do.
Hops, new, Pockets	11 4 0	— 15 0 0	8 8 0	— 11 4 0	per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	9 0 0	— 10 10 0	7 15 0	— 9 9 0	do.
Iron, British, Bars	9 0 0	— 9 10 0	9 0 0	— 9 10 0	per ton.
—, Pigs	6 0 0	— 7 0 0	6 0 0	— 7 0 0	do.
Oil, Lucca	9 10 0	— 9 15 0	9 10 0	— 9 15 0	25 galls.
—, Galipoli	49 0 0	— 50 0 0	49 0 0	— 50 0 0	per ton.
Rags	2 0 6	— 0 0 0	1 18 0	— 1 19 0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	4 6 0	— 4 8 0	3 15 0	— 3 18 0	do.
Rice, Patna	0 16 0	— 0 18 0	0 16 0	— 0 18 0	do.
—, Carolina	1 11 0	— 1 12 0	1 11 0	— 1 12 0	do.
Silk, China, raw	0 13 9	— 1 0 8	0 13 9	— 1 0 8	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0 11 5	— 0 12 10	0 11 5	— 0 12 10	do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 6 7	— 0 6 8	0 6 9	— 0 7 4	do.
—, Cloves	0 3 6	— 0 3 9	0 3 6	— 0 3 9	do.
—, Nutmegs	0 3 0	— 0 3 1	0 2 10	— 0 2 11	do.
—, Pepper, black	0 0 5½	— 0 0 6	0 0 5½	— 0 0 5½	do.
—, white	0 1 3¼	— 0 1 3½	0 1 2	— 0 1 3¼	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 2 10	— 0 3 2	0 2 9	— 0 3 0	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 1 9	— 0 0 0	0 1 9	— 0 0 0	do.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 2 8	— 0 2 10	0 2 6	— 0 2 8	do.
Sugar, brown	2 15 0	— 2 16 0	2 14 0	— 2 16 0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3 6 0	— 3 8 0	3 7 0	— 3 8 0	do.
—, East India, brown	1 0 0	— 1 4 0	1 0 0	— 1 4 0	do. bond.
—, lump, fine	3 19 0	— 4 0 0	3 19 0	— 4 15 0	do.
Tallow, town-melted	1 18 0	— 0 0 0	1 17 0	— 0 0 0	do.
—, Russia, yellow	1 14 3	— 1 14 6	1 14 3	— 1 14 6	do.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 5½	— 0 2 6½	0 2 3	— 0 2 5½	per lb.
—, Hyson, best	0 5 7	— 0 5 10	0 5 7	— 0 5 10	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	20 0 0	— 100 0 0	20 0 0	— 100 0 0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	42 0 0	— 46 0 0	42 0 0	— 46 0 0	do.
—, Sherry	20 0 0	— 55 0 0	20 0 0	— 55 0 0	per butt.

*Course of Exchange, May 20.*—Amsterdam, 12 2.—Hamburgh, 37 7.—Paris, 25 70.—Leghorn, 46½.—Lisbon, 50½.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

*Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of WOLFE and EDMONDS.*—Barnesley CANAL, 240l.—Birmingham, 345l.—Derby, 140l.—Erewash, 1000l.—Forth and Clyde, 500l.—Grand Junction, 345l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 530l.—Mersey and Irwell, 1050l.—Neath, 350l.—Nottingham, 240l.—Oxford, 820l.—Stafford and Worcester, 800l.—Trent and Mersey, 2280l.—Albion INSURANCE COMPANY, 58l. 10s.—Hope, 5l. 15s.—Sun Fire, 220l.—Guardian, 24l.—GAS LIGHT Chartered Company, 73l.—City Gas Light Company, 150l.—South London, 202l.—Leeds, 227l.—Liverpool, 205l.

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, on the 27th, were 94¼; 3 per Cent. Consols, 96¼; 4 per Cent. Consols, 107½; New 3½ per Cent. 100¼; Bank Stock, 231.

Gold in bars, 3l. 15s. per oz.—New doubloons, 3l. 14s.—Silver in bars, 4s. 11½d.

ALPHABETICAL



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of April, and the 20th of May, 1824: extracted from the London Gazettes.

**BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 91.]**  
Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

- B**ARKER, J. Butler's-alley, Little Moorfields, silk-manufacturer. (Bowman)
- BARNET, C. Barlow-mews, Bruton-street, horse-dealer. (Reynolds)
- BATH, W. Copenhagen-house, Islington, victualler. (Whitton, L)
- BENTLEY, J. Leeds, stuff-merchant. (Battye, L)
- BETTS, J. T. Temple-place, Blackfriars'-road, wine-merchant. (Rushbury)
- BOCHSA, N. C. Bryanstone-street, teacher of music. (Mayhew)
- BOWES, J. Battersea, carpenter. (Brooking, L)
- BROADY, W. Old Jewry, woollen-warehouseman. (Fisher)
- BROWN, T. Chelmarsh, Shropshire, farmer. (Williams and Co. L)
- BUTT, W. P. Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, grocer. (Swain and Co. L)
- CLARK, W. H. and R. Clement, High Holborn, linen-draper. (Green and Co.)
- COOKE, T. Banbury, mealman. (Tims)
- CORBET, B. O. Friday-street, linen-draper. (Parken)
- CORFIELD, C. W. Norwich, carrier. (Taylor, L)
- CRITCHLEY, M. Crooklands, Westmoreland, coal-dealer. (Wheeler, L)
- CROLE, D. Old Broad-street, stock-broker. (Tomlinson and Co.)
- CROOKE, H. Burnley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. (Norris, L)
- DACRE, G. H. Jerusalem Coffee-house, merchant. (Blunt and Co.)
- DALE, T. Old Bell Inn, Holborn, coach-master. (Whitton, L)
- DAVIS, S. Devenport, grocer. (Sole, L)
- DAVIS, W. Lewisham, corn-dealer. (Fleming, L)
- DAWE, J. Hellingtown-mills, Devonshire, miller. (Church, L)
- DOUTHWAITE, C. Pancras-lane, wine-merchant. (Smithson)
- DURHAM, J. New Cut, Lambeth-marsh, oilman. (Leigh)
- EATON, G. Upper Thames-street, stationer. (Hughes)
- EDEY, E. L. Charing-cross, coffeehouse-keeper. (Carpenter)
- ELLA, S. Noble-street, shoe-maker. (Steel and Co.)
- ENENS, W. Barnsbury-row, Islington, stationer. (Brough, L)
- FEATHERSTONHAUGH, M. G. Bishopwearmouth, merchant. (Thompson)
- FISHER, F. Austin-triars, merchant. (Bolton)
- FLASHBORN, E. Wakefield, victualler. (Hurd and Co.)
- FOSTER, J. Tring, Herts, victualler. (Grover and Co.)
- HEMEL HEMPSTEAD
- GILBERT, J. A. George-lane, Botolph-lane, merchant. (Rush)
- GRAHAM, M. Union-street, glass-dealer. (Leigh)
- GROVES, L. Sheffield, saw-maker. (Battye, L)
- GRUNCEIN, C. Lower Cumming-street, Pentonville, merchant. (Paterson and Co. L)
- HARRIS, T. Egg-Buckland, and F. Harris, of Devonport, butchers. (North and Co. L)
- HASELDEN, J. Grub-street, horse-dealer. (Isaacs)
- HEYDEN, W. Liverpool, coach-maker. (Hunt, L)
- HODSON, J. Liverpool, timber-merchant. (Slade and Co. L)
- HOLGATE, G. and T. Burnley, Lancashire, bankers. (Stocker and Co. L)
- HOLBROOK, J. Derby, grocer. (Adlington and Co.)
- JACKMAN, W. Horforth, Yorkshire, miller. (Slade and Co. L)
- JACKSON, W. High Holborn, victualler. (Browning)
- JEPSON, J. Congleton, spirit-merchant. (Smith, Bristol)
- JOHNSON, W. Worksop, Nottinghamshire, coal-dealer. (Owen)
- KEAST, J. East Looe, Cornwall, scrivener. (North and Co. L)
- KENNEDY, H. Brighton, carpenter. (Faithful)
- KERBEY, O. T. Finch-lane, stock-broker. (Taylor)
- LANSLEY, W. Andover, carpenter. (Clement, Southampton)
- MANIFOLD, J. Kendal, skinner. (Addison, L)
- MORGAN, J. Bedford-street, Commercial-road, victualler. (Young, L)
- MORTIMER, R. Scholefield, Yorkshire, dyer. (Fisher and Co. L)
- NARRAWAY, J. Bristol, fellmonger. (Williams and Co.)
- NELSON, J. Cheltenham, tea-dealer. (Evans and Co.)
- PALLING, W. Old South Sea-house, merchant. (Sieele and Co.)
- PETTY, R. Manchester, joiner. (Adlington and Co. L)
- PLAW, J. New Kent-road, grocer. (Watson and Son)
- PROCTER, J. Oxford-street, wine-merchant. (Maiden)
- RAMSDEN, R. Wandsworth, coach-proprietor. (Fisher)
- REE, J. and P. Sanders, Cobb's-yard, Middlesex-street, Whitechapel, rag-merchants. (Isaacs)
- REES, B. Haverfordwest, linen-draper. (Jenkins and Co. L)
- RHODES, J. Heywood, Lancashire, house-carpenter. (Wheeler, L)
- ROBERTS, T. A. Montford-place, Kennington-green, coal-merchant. (Pownell, Jenkins, and Co.)
- ROSCOW, H. Pendleton, Lancashire, brewer. (Clarke and Co. L)
- RUTT, N. Coleman-street, painter. (Gregson and Co.)
- SANDISON, W. Cork-street, Burlington-gardens, tailor. (Tanner)
- SARGENT, G. F. Marlborough-place, Great Peter-street, patent-leather dresser. (Hartley)
- SAWTELL, T. Somerton, Somersetshire, innkeeper. (Adlington and Co. L)
- SHACKLES, W. Hull, linen-draper. (Ellis and Co. L)
- SINTENIS, W. F. Langbourne-chambers, merchant. (Birch and Co.)
- SLOGGETT, J. jun. Bath, hosier. (King and Co. L)
- SMITH, A. Beech-street, timber-merchant. (Robinson and Co.)
- SMITH, P. Petticoat-lane, spirit-merchant. (Fox & Co.)
- SMITH, T. Kentish-town, bookseller. (Steel and Co.)
- SUDBURY, W. Reading, coach-maker. (Hamilton and Co. L)
- TOMKINSON, S. Burslem, manufacturer of earthenware. (Adlington and Co. L)
- TOWNSEND, R. and S. Nouningham, cutlers. (Briggs and Co. L)
- TWADDLE, W. C. Hertford, draper. (Sharp, L)
- TWEED, J. Darby-street, Rosemary-lane, cabinet-maker. (Isaacs)
- WALL, J. Brentford-butts, broker. (Blake, L)
- WELSBY, W. Manchester, innkeeper. (Appleby and Co. L)
- WHITEHOUSE, J. and W. N. Wolverhampton, factors. (Wimborn and Co. L)
- WHITING, T. Oxford, mercer. (Miller, L)
- WILD, J. Burslem, victualler. (Bourdillon and Co.)
- WILSON, T. Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn fields, undertaker. (Whitton)
- WISE, S. and C. Brinchley, Maidstone, paper-makers. (Osbaldeston and Co. L)
- WOOD, H. J. and J. Chandos-street, haberdashers. (Beverley)
- WREAKS, J. Sheffield, saw-manufacturer. (Tilson and Co. L)
- YATES, J. C. Rosemary-lane, chinaman. (Osbaldeston and Co.)
- YORK, A. Birmingham, baker. (Bourdillon and Co. L)

**DIVIDENDS.**

- Avery, J. Barnstaple
- Beaumont, J. Brighton
- BIGH, W. C. Bath
- BRADBURY, J. Wellington, Shrops.
- BRENNAND, T. Bread-st. Cheapside
- BRIDGMAN, E. L. Fish-street-hill
- CAPON, J. B. Bishop's Hull, Somersetshire
- CHADWICK, J. Holborn-hill
- CHAMBERS, T. Liverpool
- CLARKE, R. Newport, Isle of Wight
- COCK, W. and G. Canterbury
- Coleman, R. Liverpool
- COLSTON, D. E. Islington-road
- CROWTHER, W. Middlesex-hospital
- CUNNINGHAM, J. Birmingham
- DANSON, G. and J. Walmsley, Liverpool
- DAVENPORT, J. Stockport Etchells
- DAW, W. High Halden
- DOWLING, W. King-street, Tower-hill
- FASTWOOD, R. Leeds
- LIVES, J. Canterbury
- Emery, J. Rosomond-street, Clerkenwell
- Evans, R. P. Freeman's-court, Cornhill
- FARREL, J. Prospect-place
- FIRMIN, J. Bulmer
- GARRS, W. Grassington, Yorkshire
- GLOVER, D. Gutter-lane
- GUMPERTZ, A. Great Winchester-street
- GOULDEN, J. Goulden's-place, Hackney-road

Grant, J. Coleman-street  
 Gray, T. March, Cambridgeshire  
 Green, J. and J. Warminster  
 Greetham, T. Liverpool  
 Hamilton, W. New City Chambers  
 Hatfield, H. Goswell-street road  
 Hawkins, J. U. Star-corner  
 Hewson, J. and W. Robinson,  
 Carlisle  
 Hicks, H. and S. W. Woodward,  
 Bankside  
 Hollander, L. A. Winchester-str.  
 Honeyburne, J. Kingswinford  
 Hopwood, J. Chancery-lane  
 Horn, H. Horsleydown  
 Hoskins, V. Walton, Buckingham-  
 shire  
 Jones, D. Brighton  
 Joseph, M. Liverpool  
 Keast, W. Cornwall  
 Levitt, Q. Hull  
 Leigh, G. Wincham  
 Lyney, J. jun. Limehouse  
 Mackie, J. Watling-street  
 M'Nair, A. Abchurch-lane

Minchin, T. Verulam-buildings,  
 Gray's-inn  
 Nightingale, T. Watling-street  
 Oldfield, J. Edgware-road  
 Parker, G. Birchin-lane  
 Patrick, J. Mary-le-bonne-street  
 Parry and Co. Manchester  
 Peet, G. and J. Cheapside  
 Phillips, T. A. Ardwick, Lancash.  
 Piercey, J. and R. Saunders, Bir-  
 mingham  
 Pile, M. jun. Sidmouth  
 Pinkerton, T. Nuneaton, War-  
 wickshire  
 Plaw, R. H. Lime-street  
 Potts, T. jun. Sunderland  
 Rivolta, A. Holborn  
 Roach, R. S. Bishop's Waltham  
 Robertson, G. Wapping  
 Rooke, J. Bishopsgate-street  
 Sharpus, R. Berkeley-square  
 Slaughter, T. Seal  
 Smith and Townley, Manchester  
 Spitta, C. L. and Co. Lawrence  
 Pountney-lane

Staniforth, W. Little Eastcheap  
 Stevens, D. G. Harlow  
 Street, J. F. and W. Bucklersbury  
 Thiesen, A. H. Russel-square  
 Thurton, T. March, Cambridgesh.  
 Townshend, E. Maiden-lane  
 Walker, B. West Smithfield  
 Wall, J. Broad-court, Long Acre  
 Walley, T. Liverpool  
 Warren, P. Warminster  
 Wathen, C. Salter's-hall court  
 Webster, J. Tower-street  
 Weeks, J. Exeter  
 Wetton and Co.  
 Whellier, T. Exeter  
 White, M. Finsbury-square  
 Whittaker, W. Wakefield, and J.  
 Whittaker, Lee-green, West  
 Ardsley, Yorkshire  
 Wilkins, C. Tower-street  
 Williams, L. Nicholas-lane  
 Wilson, R. and T. Oxford-street  
 Wortley, V. Henry-street, Hamp-  
 stead-road.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Journal of the Weather and Natural History, kept at Hartfield, East Grinstead,*  
 by DR. T. FORSTER, for April 1824.

Days.	Thermomet. 10 P.M.	Barometer. 10 P.M.	Wind.	State of the Weather.
1	38	29.46	W.—N.W.	Fair—Rain.
2	35	29.62	N.E.	Blowing and rainy.
3	38	29.98	N.E.	Clear, with some clouds.
4	39	30.21	N.W.—N.E.	Clear and clouds.
5	41	30.27	E.N.E.	White frost and clear.
6	40	30.25	E.	Clouds and clear—Cloudy.
7	39	30.05	E.N.E.	Cloudy—Clear and clouds.
8	42	30.03	N.E.	Cloudy—Clear.
9	42	29.76	N.	Clouds and rain—Do. and clouds.
10	35	29.30	N.N.E.	Small rain—Showers.
11	33	29.26	N.W.	Clear & clouds, & snow shrs—Clear.
12	35	29.43	N.W.	Clouds—Clear & showers—Clear.
13	35	29.70	N.W.	Clear—Hail-showers—Clear.
14	40	29.50	W.N.W.	Clear and showers—Clouded.
15	40	29.50	E.	Clear and clouds—Cloudy.
16	43	29.14	N.E.—E.	Cold rain—Cloudy.
17	44	29.59	E.N.E.	Rainy and cold.
18	38	30.08	E.	Clouds—Clear.
19	42	30.14	S.E.	Perfectly clear.
20	44	30.10	S.S.E.	Various modifications aloft.
21	58	29.74	S.S.E.—S.	Clear, cirri, &c.—Showers.
22	48	29.98	S.W.	Small-showers—Cloudy.
23	49	29.49	S.W.—N.W.	Wind and rain.
24	46	30.04	N.N.W.	Fair.
25	52	29.84	S.W.	Cloudy.
26	52	29.42	S.W.	Clouds—Rain.
27	53	29.83	S.W.	Clouds and rain.
28	..	....	S.W.	Rainy.
29	..	....	S.	Windy and fair.
30	..	....	S.	Do. do.

### ADDITIONAL NOTES.

April 1.—Prodigiously cold. Daffodils, jonquils, and hyacinths, in blow out of doors, also Vanthol tulips. Pilewort *Ficaria verna*, abundant.

5.—Dogs'-tooth violet *Erythronium dens canis*, in blow in the garden. Our Lady's

smock (or *Chemise de Nôtre Dame*) *Carda-  
mini pratensis*, in flower near Lackington.

6.—*Tussilago petasites* in flower.

7.—Raw biting wind; very backward spring. *Fumaria officinalis* in flower.

9.—The *Narcissus incomparabilis* in blow; also *Hyacinthus orientalis*, *Narcissus orientalis*,



*orientalis*, *N. tazetta*, *Doronicum pardaliches*, and *Anemone hortensis*, plentiful. The crown-imperials have not flowered this year, and the flowers of the primroses and the polyanthes are numerous destroyed by some hitherto undiscovered animal, which bites them clean off, just below the calyx.

11.—Electricity strongly indicated after the shower of snow.

12.—Shower of snow and sleet fell at 6:30 P.M. from a reddish nimbus, after a fair, but cold, day.

13.—Hail showers and cold air. Flora quite at a stand-still.

14.—This is called cuckoo-day in Sussex, but the bird has not appeared this year.

15.—*Saxifraga crassifolia* in blow in the garden; also Clarimond tulips. A single specimen of *Orchis mascula* in flower.

16.—Redstart, *Ruficilla muralis*, seen. Straggling swallow.

17.—Willow wren, *Ficedula salicem*, first seen.

18.—*Yunx torquilla*, the wryneck, seen. Small meteors.

19.—*Hirundo rustica*, the swallow, arrives. It is to be remarked that the breeze sprung up to-day from the same quarter to which the falling stars pointed last night, viz. south-east.

20.—Bright and cloudless morning, with a breeze from the south. In the evening, clouds of various forms appeared; the cirrocumuli floating on from south-west, while the gale blew south-south east below. The clouds exhibited various colours as the sun descended, and at 1' 45" became red. Showers and wind followed.

21.—Wallflowers become common. The stormcock, *Turdus viscivorus*, sings.

22.—*Lamium garganicum*, *L. purpureum*, in flower. It rained the greatest part of last night and this morning; to-night an unusual number of spiders, crawling on the walls of the house, prognosticate more rain.

23.—The indication of last night was verified, in twelve hours of hard rain and wind from south-west, to-day: towards

night the wind got north-west, and it cleared off by degrees. The cuckoo *Cuculus canorus* was first heard, in a wood by Cowden, this morning. *Leucojum vernum* and *Saxifraga crassifolia*, now full in blow. *Hederis inodora*, *Scylla nutans*, *Narcissus major*, *Narcissus bicolor*, and others, in flower. The spring is backward, the larger trees not showing any signs of leafing, though some garden shoots are out. The cherry-trees, plums, and pears, already in blossom.

24.—*Viola tricolor* and *V. odorata*, abundant.

25.—*Ranunculus bulbosus* flowers in the orchard; *Stellaria holostea* under the hedges; *Narcissus bicolor*, *Narcissus major*, and *Tulipa Gesneriana*, in the garden.

May 3.—*Narcissus biflorus* in flower plentifully; also *Doronicum plantagineum* and *Scylla nutans*.

4.—The *Gentiana acaulis*, and *Narcissus poeticus*, in flower abundantly in the garden. The spring may be considered very late here. The pears, cherries, and plums, in full blossom, and beginning to show green leaves. The apples are not yet in blossom.

HYGEIA.—To calendars of nature, some medical observations ought always to be added, as these tend to illustrate the particular local epidemics and endemics of each province. In this neighbourhood, the prevailing diseases this spring, have been severe colds with tooth-ache, acute rheumatism, and head-ache.

There are two remarkable circumstances in this district, which are very interesting; viz. we have almost no cases of stone among the patients of this neighbourhood; while cancer, which is a rare disease in Essex, and on the north side of London, is here a very common disease. In this small village of Hartfield only, the writer can reckon twelve or thirteen distinct cases of cancer within four years, while at Walthamstow, a population of eight times the number has not furnished the same number of cancerous cases during a period three times as long.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN MAY.

### RUSSIA.

BY a published Report, it appears that the Russian navy has been increased to seventy ships of the line, and eighteen frigates; while its effective army is at least a million.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, May 6th, Mr. HUME called attention to the state of the Irish Church Establishment. The root of the evil under which Ireland groaned was, he believed, to be found in religious

intolerance, in the Irish Church Establishment, in the amount of its revenues, and the manner in which they were collected. The state of Ireland was dreadful. No man in the south could go to bed with greater security than if he lived in a besieged place,—his house was not his castle, unless he first made it one by fortification. The Protestant Establishment, protected as it was by all the advantages of wealth and power, seemed to consist of 1289 benefices, as appeared by the last returns. By the returns in "the Clerical Guide,"

Guide," the numbers appeared to be—4 archbishops and 18 bishops, 33 deans, 108 dignitaries, 178 prebends, 52 vicars choral, 107 rural deans, and 512 minor canons, &c. Here was a staff for so small an army. The population of Ireland consisted of seven millions; one million of which was Protestant (half of that number being dissenters), and the other six millions Catholic. It would be remembered that Adam Smith said, "If you would have a clergy idle and useless, pay them well; if you would have them active and useful, pay them what is necessary, and no more." According to the best calculation which could be made, the value of church property in Ireland was estimated at 3,200,000*l.* This being the case, it was important to ascertain what proportion the members of this church bore to the Catholics. Wakefield stated, that in 1733 the proportion of Protestants to Catholics in Waterford was one to four; at the present moment, it was as one to a hundred. In many cases, there was not a single Protestant family in a benefice: while those attached to the rich Protestant Establishment were decreasing daily, the Catholics were rapidly increasing. Their church consisted of twenty-six bishops, who were resident, performed their duties punctually, and received severally an income of between 300*l.* and 700*l.* The number of Catholic priests was upwards of 2300. When it was seen that there were no less than 1500 Protestant clergymen to attend to 500,000 Protestants, the number of Catholic clergymen could not be considered too large, when it was recollected that they had to administer instruction to a population of 6,000,000.—Much has been said respecting the manner in which the well-paid Protestant clergymen in Ireland performed their duties. The result of all the inquiries he had made, was a conviction that they were very deficient. According to a return on the table, it appeared that the number of parishes having benefit was 2224. In 1818, the total number of incumbents was 1289. Out of this number 758 were resident, and 531 were non-resident. The non-residents, therefore, formed a considerable portion of the whole number of incumbents. The tithe-system afforded a sufficient explanation of the state of things. In the parish of Ballyvourney, Cork, where there was no glebe, or glebe-house, or residing clergyman, or church, and not a single Protestant, the Catholic inhabitants were called upon to pay tithes, varying from 500*l.* to 700*l.* a-year. In the parish of Toma Drummond, in which there was only one Protestant family, the tithe amounted to 700*l.* In Aha Bollog, where there were five or six Protestant families, but no resident clergyman, the tithe demanded from the inhabitants was 900*l.*

In Innis Carr, which contained three or four Protestant families, the tithe was between 2000*l.* and 3000*l.* In three other parishes, namely, Clondrobid, Donoughmore, and Whitechurch, in which the number of Protestant families was eight or nine, the tithe was 2900*l.* Thus it appeared that the tithes, which were almost wholly paid by the Catholics, amounted in three parishes to more than 7000*l.* annually, for the celebration of divine service to eighteen or twenty Protestant families!—The Hon. Member concluded by moving the following resolution:—"Resolved, that it is expedient to inquire whether the present church-establishment of Ireland be not more than commensurate to the services to be performed, both as regards the number of persons employed, and the incomes they receive."—For the motion, 79—Against it, 152—Majority, 73.

The *bomb Terror*, Capt. A. D. Y. Arbuthnot, has sailed from Portsmouth for Algiers, taking despatches for Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Neale, informing him what has been the final determination of ministers with respect to the Dey of Algiers. It would appear, from the nature of the preparations made and ordered, that it is not intended to make an attack on Algiers by a united force of ships; but, if the Dey should still refuse to accede to necessary, but what may be deemed coercive, terms, attacks will be nightly made upon the town and defences of Algiers, by the employment of bombs and mortar vessels.

The 8th of May being appointed for the departure of the *Hecla* and *Fury* from Deptford, the officers and crews of both ships were mustered, and Capt. Parry soon after arrived on-board, and was received with loud cheers. Final orders were then given to get under weigh, and she dropped down the river.

A new Columbian Loan of 4,750,000*l.* stock, has been contracted between Don M. A. Arrubla and Don Francisco Montoijs, agents of the republic of Columbia, and the house of B. A. Goldschmidt and Co. London.

Lord LAUDERDALE has carried a standing order in the Lords, that in future no stock-companies are to be incorporated by law till four-fifths of their nominal stock is vested.

On the 28th, the truly patriotic Mr. HUME exposed the arbitrary practices of the magistracy, by showing that in the two last seven years there were committed 47,000 and 93,000 respectively, of whom 18,000 and 31,000 were not convicted. A single magistrate had committed 152, of whom only 58 were convicted;



victed; and another 139, against 48 only of whom bills had been found! He therefore moved for new returns, specifying the names of all the magistrates. This was opposed by Mr. Peel; and, such was the influence of the magistracy in the House, that his motion was lost by 81 to 8!

## SPAIN.

A law of *amnesty* or *oblivion* has at length been published in Madrid; and it is an earnest, that Ferdinand will not murder the whole of his subjects, but will punish all the leaders of the revolution, all the members of the Cortes who voted the *decheance* of the King at Seville, and many others. What, however, is most remarkable in this decree, is that in the concluding address, written in the original by Ferdinand's own hand, the great argument in favour of internal peace, which he addresses to the Spaniards, is the hope of being able to stretch forth their arms to "their separate brethren in America, who are now (he says,) the victims of revolutionary anarchy, and of the ambition of demagogues."

The letters from Madrid of the 26th, speak of a levy of 56,000 men, part of whom are to be employed in attempting the re-conquest of the American possessions; but, as money is wanting, it is said that an application will be made to the Philippine Company, which has money in its coffers.

The king has returned to the palace at Aranjuez, highly contented with his good monks of Toledo, who presented him with gold and jewels to the amount of three millions of reals, besides defraying the expenses of the whole court during the visit. In return, his majesty has given them the presentation to fourteen vacant canonships, and to the inhabitants the privilege for their sons to enter as *Gardes du Corps*, or in the regiments of Spanish Guards, without the necessary proofs of nobility.

## PORTUGAL.

The Infant Don Miguel, dissatisfied with his father's ministry, has appealed to the army to assist him in his designs; and the following proclamation develops his views:—

Soldiers,—If the day of the 27th of May, 1823, broke upon us with a memorable lustre, the day of the 30th of April, 1824, will be no less memorable. Both of them will occupy a distinguished place in the pages of Lusitanian history. In the former I left the capital to overthrow a

disorganizing faction, — preserving the throne of our exalted king, the royal family; and the whole nation; giving besides an example of virtuous attachment to the sacred religion we profess,—the true support of royalty and justice. In the present I shall accomplish the triumph of the great work which was then begun; giving it a secure establishment, and exterminating at once the pestilential sect of freemasons, which, in the silence of its treason, projected the destruction and total extinction of the reigning house of Braganza. Soldiers! it was for this reason I called you to arms; fully convinced of the firmness of your character, of your loyalty, and of your decided love for the cause of the king. Soldiers! be worthy of me, and Don Miguel, your commander-in-chief, will be worthy of you. Long live our lord the king! Long live the Roman Catholic religion! Long live her most faithful majesty! Long live the royal family! Long live the brave Portuguese army! Long live the nation! Die, all infamous freemasons!

*Palace of Bemposta, April 30, 1824.*

This proclamation was repeated on the following day in the journals, with another proclamation addressed to the people, and a letter to the king. Nearly 2000 troops of the garrison assembled on the 30th of April, at the *Roscio*: the Infant Don Miguel was at their head. The greater part of the ministers, several military chiefs, and other persons, were arrested by the orders of the Infant. In the mean time, the queen arrived at Lisbon. At the request of the French ambassador, the *corps diplomatique* repaired to the king. Passing the *Roscio*, the palace was guarded by troops, the commander of which refused to allow any person to see the king, unless he was the bearer of an order from the Infant. The French ambassador declared that Europe acknowledged only the king: his firmness succeeded, and an aid-de-camp of the prince introduced the *corps diplomatique* to the king. The king declared that what was going on was unknown to him, and was not done by his orders; and that his son was about to arrive. In fact, Don Miguel soon arrived, knelt down, kissed his father's hand, and declared to the ambassadors and ministers, that a conspiracy against the life of his father, and against his own, had been discovered; that he had been obliged to take the measures he had taken to prevent it; that, if the *corps diplomatique* had been stopped for an instant, it was because he feared some mischievous persons might

might enter the palace under their protection; and that he now came to receive his majesty's commands. The troops returned to their quarters at the command of his majesty: the *corps diplomatique* did not retire till night. On the next day, May 1, they returned to his majesty, and afterwards visited Count Palmela, minister for foreign affairs, who had just been set at liberty.

This Prince Miguel is understood to be half an idiot, and on this occasion had become the tool of his mother, an infuriated bigot, who seeks vengeance against the Portuguese liberals. They had contrived to seduce some regiments, and for some days made the king and his ministers close prisoners. The foreign ambassadors, however, took part with the king, who was conveyed on-board the British *Windsor-Castle*, for security; and his rebel son has since made his submission. All the old monarchies totter to their foundation, and are propped merely by the influence of Russia and the greater legitimates.

## GREECE.

Accounts from Odessa, of the 14th of April, state that the last letters from Constantinople had brought the intelligence, that the Turkish government, being in great want of men to man the fleet, had caused all the vagabonds that could be found in the coffee-houses, and other places of public resort, to be seized and put on-board the ships destined against the Greeks. It is said there are some Franks among them. It may easily be supposed, that no very heroic exploits can be expected from a fleet manned in such a manner. It appeared that the Capitan Pacha would sail shortly.

For some time past the Pacha of Egypt has been forming large magazines of gunpowder, and of all descriptions of military stores, at Grand Cairo, avowedly for the purpose of equipping an army to act against the Christians in the Morea. The advices lately received from Alexandria state, that these magazines had been destroyed by fire, and that 3000 Egyptian soldiers had perished in the explosion. The value of the property destroyed was estimated at no less than ten millions of Spanish dollars.

## WEST INDIES.

Letters from Bermuda give a satisfactory account of the convicts that have lately been sent there from this country. They work daily at the dock-

yard, and the break-water which is being constructed there, at present.

The Earl of Huntingdon, who dissolved the House of Assembly of Dominica a short time ago, has refused to issue any new writs for the re-election of members, until his majesty's pleasure be known regarding the issue between them.

The proceedings of the Court-martial at Demerara, on the trial of Mr. Smith, the missionary, have been printed by order of the House of Commons. The proceedings occupy ninety-two closely-printed folio pages. Mr. Smith, it appears, had resided between six and seven years in the colony, and there was found in his possession a written book, entitled "A Journal containing various occurrences at Le Resouvenir, Demerara, commenced in March 1817, by John Smith, missionary." The journal appears to have been continued down to August 1823. From this long journal of six years and a half, the judge-advocate produced on the trial about seventeen entries, making about two pages, to prove that the missionary interfered in such a way with the negroes, as to produce discontent on their parts against their masters and the government. The mere fact of the smallness of the number of passages, selected in a journal of such a length of busy life, is a strong presumption in favour of Mr. Smith; and, in reality, the passages which are produced prove nothing against him,—unless it be a crime to be zealous and humane, and to feel some degree of horror at the oppression of one's fellow-beings. But these passages, though they prove nothing against Mr. Smith, are valuable, as throwing light on the slave-system of the colonies. We quote, as an instance, the following passage:—

Nov. 16, 1821.—Yesterday evening we had not more than fifty at the chapel; indeed, I cannot expect more till the coffee and cotton are gathered in. The people have scarcely any time to eat their food; they have none to cook it,—eating, for the most part, raw yellow plantains. This would be bearable for a time; but to work at that rate, and to be perpetually flogged, astonishes me that they submit to it.

Sept. 13, 1817, page 17.—This evening, a negro, belonging to —, came to me, saying the manager was so cruel to him, that he could not bear it. According to this man's account, some time back (two or three years) he, with a few others, made complaints of the same thing to the Fiscal,



Fiscal, on which account the manager has taken a great dislike to him, and scarcely ever meets him without cursing him as he passes by. The punishment which he inflicts on him is dreadfully severe: for every little thing he flogs him. I believe Ned to be a quiet harmless man; I think he does his work very well. A manager told me himself he had punished many negroes merely to spite Mr. Wray. I believe the laws of justice, which relate to the negroes, are known only by name here; for, while I am writing this, the driver is flogging the people, and neither manager nor overseer near.

Friday, Aug. 8, 1817.—A great number of people at chapel. From Genesis xv. 1. having passed over the latter part of chap. xiii. as containing a promise of *deliverance* from (these two words partly erased, but perfectly legible,) the land of Canaan, I was apprehensive the negroes might put such a construction upon it as I could not wish; for I tell them some of the promises, &c. which are made to Abraham and others, will apply to a Christian state. It is easier to make a wrong impression on their minds than a right one.

#### AFRICA.

Accounts have arrived, of a sad disaster which has happened in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone; where the English governor of that colony, Sir Charles McCarthy, with nearly all his army, have either been killed or taken prisoners. The enemy and the victors, on this occasion, are the Ashantees. In 1807, an Ashantee army reached the coast for the first time. In that year, as well as in 1811, and in 1816, they invaded the nation of Fantees, whose population lay about our settlements, and in the course of the wars, by which they nearly exterminated their miserable adversaries, killing or selling their enemies for slaves, they not only threatened but attacked our forts. Cape Coast Castle was besieged, and it was only by paying a tribute, that the savage conquerors were bought off. After this, it was deemed expedient to send an embassy to negotiate a treaty of alliance with a monarch so dangerous and potent as SAI TOOTOO QUAMINA. It succeeded in concluding a treaty, which was afterwards renewed and confirmed in 1820, when Mr. Hutton was appointed to reside at Ashantee, as Acting Consul on the part of the British nation.

In this state things remained until 1821, when the Fantees put themselves under British protection, and a number of them were armed, trained, and officered by Europeans. A negro sergeant

having been seized and put to death by the Ashantees, Sir Charles thought himself bound to avenge the insult; and in August last, Capt. Laing, at the head of a body of the 2d West India regiment, and assisted by some of the native chiefs, totally defeated the Ashantees at Assecuma: the result has been, they now came down in more formidable numbers; and 15,000 of them falling in with Sir Charles, at the head of 5000 men, principally Africans, he sustained his fire until his ammunition was exhausted, and then, closing in upon him, they obtained a complete victory. Very few escaped to tell the woeful tale, and amongst the missing is Sir Charles himself. The battle was fought on the 21st of January, near Sicondee, and lasted from 2 P.M. until 6 P.M. The Ashantees, however, sustained a great loss. There were fourteen officers with Sir Charles when the action commenced, and only one, a Lieutenant Erskine, escaped to tell the tale. Among the slain are some of the principal and oldest merchants at Cape Coast; as, George Robertson, James Headle, Edwin Jones, and Mr. Tedley, the Staff Surgeon, killed; Capt. L. Lestrangé died of fatigue; Major Rickets severely wounded; many others, whose names are unknown, killed; and many wounded and missing.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

The judicious measure of publishing the project of a new Constitution, has, it appears, restored tranquillity to nearly the whole of the Brazilian provinces. When first promulgated, the municipality of Rio de Janeiro presented a petition to the emperor, soliciting that the new Constitution should be at once adopted as a law of the empire, without the intervention of a Legislative Assembly. The emperor assured them of the satisfaction he felt at receiving such an address, but declined compliance with the prayer contained in it until he should be acquainted with the wishes of the other provinces. Since that time, similar petitions had been presented from the whole of the provinces south of Pernambuco, and the same spirit was conceived to actuate those to the northward; but a sufficient time had not elapsed to obtain communications from them.

The *Bogota Gazette* states the recall of M. Ravenga, Colombian envoy, here. The Congress was about to commence its session. Lancasterian schools were establishing; and all was tranquil in Colombia.

[June 1,

Advices to the 26th of December, from Lima, state that Bolivar had made a convention with Riva Aguerro, by which the latter consented to embark for Europe, and the whole of his troops were united to those of the Colombian president. Bolivar was said to be corresponding with the Spanish General Cantarac, no doubt with the view of bringing him over to the cause of independence. The former was at the head of 15,000 men.

## MEXICO.

The Ex-Emperor Yturvide has left England for Mexico, the country of his

short-lived dominion. He sailed from Southampton on Tuesday, the 11th of May, having left London on the 5th, under the pretext of going, for some time, to reside at Bath. He had previously fixed six of his children,—two boys, and four girls,—at boarding-schools in different parts of the country. In a letter which he has written to his friends, he says that he departs for his native country at the request of friends in various provinces, and for no other purpose than to promote the unanimity and the establishment of the government.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON,  
*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

## CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

**APRIL 22.**—A meeting held at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry, to consider the best means of finding employment for the distressed agricultural labourers of the United Kingdom. A long discussion took place: the loss of the cottager's spot of land, the small farms, the inclosures of common lands, the introduction of machinery, &c. it was represented, tended to distress the labourer, and render it impossible for him to obtain his support. The horrible increase of crime, the pressure of poor rates, and other circumstances, were mentioned, to show the extreme necessity of adopting some means of relief. Petitions to both Houses of Parliament were prepared, and a society proposed for hiring large tracts of land to be re-let in small quantities to meritorious cottagers.

—27.—A fire happened near Albion-buildings, Bartholomew-close; and several houses were destroyed.

—28.—A numerous meeting of the London Mechanics' Institution took place, when a course of lectures on chemistry, by Mr. R. Phillips, was commenced.

—30.—A fire took place in the premises of Mr. Wiskfard, druggist, Whitechapel, which was destroyed, with the stock in trade, and also the Three Nuns Inn adjoining.

May 3.—A Court of Common Council held, when an offer was made through Mr. Alderman Wood, to advance by way of loan at four per cent. the sum of 640,000*l.* to pay off the city-bonds.

—4.—A meeting of manufacturers held at Freemasons' Tavern, when a committee was formed to resist any alteration in the existing laws relative to them, unless advantage was distinctly perceived.

—.—The establishment of a Society of British Artists celebrated, the Duke of Sussex in the chair; Messrs. D. Kinnaird, Hart Davis, Lambton, Hobhouse, and others, were present.

—.—Mr. Maberley introduced a motion in the House of Commons, to relieve the distresses of Ireland: it was lost by 85 to 33.

—6.—Mr. Hume moved for inquiry into the numbers and incomes of persons employed in the church establishment of Ireland: it was negatived.

—11.—Lord Althorpe, in an able speech, moved for an inquiry into the state of Ireland: it was negatived by 104 to 136.

—13 to 15.—Heavy and incessant rains fell, which did considerable damage in many parts of the country, overflowing the lands, washing away live stock, bridges, and dwellings; and including, in one or two instances, the loss of human life.

May 13.—The extensive sugar-houses of Mr. Alderman Lucas, in Osborne-street, Whitechapel, destroyed by fire: insured for 28,228*l.*

—14.—The governor and company of the Bank of Ireland lowered the rate of discount upon bills from five to four per cent.

—25.—A balloon ascended from the City-road, with one Harris, and a female; but, owing to some mismanagement of the valve, it fell suddenly near Croydon, when Harris was killed on the spot, and the female much injured.

## MARRIED.

At St. Pancras New Church, Capt. Caulfield, of the 6th regiment Dragoon Guards, to Miss Ann Lovell Burye, of Nazing, Essex.

Charles Stoke Dudley, esq. of Camberwell, to Miss Sarah Haycock, of Farnham.

Mr. William Diedds Clarke, of Berners-street, to Phoebe, daughter of William Phillips, esq. of Dorking.

Peter Templeman, esq. of the Stock Exchange, to Miss Marshall, of Teddington.

Mr. N. Atherton, of Craven-street, to Selina, daughter of the late David Bernard, esq. of Jamaica.

The Rev. B. Moore, of Edwardstone-cottage,



cottage, Norfolk, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. C. Hyatt, of Commercial Road.

John Patteson, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Coleridge, daughter of Col. C. of Heath's-court, Devonshire.

T. R. Mimpriss, esq. of Pennsbury, Wandsworth-road, to Miss Eliza Black, of Sydenham.

Edward Simon Stevenson, esq. of Great Queen-street, to Sarah Anne, daughter of the late Thomas Wild, esq. of Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

Louis Cohen, esq. of New Broad-street, to Floretta, daughter of the late Assur Keyser, esq. of Finsbury-square.

At St. Pancras New Church, Lieut. Arthur Davis, R.N. to Elizabeth, daughter of George Matcham, esq.

At Hampstead, Charles Holford, esq. to Mary Anne, daughter of E. Toller, esq.

Abraham Tozer, esq. of Alphington, Devonshire, to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Corbett, esq. of Walthamstow.

A. M. Greig, jun. esq. of Grafton-street, to Miss Woolcombe, of Freeman's-court.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, E. Ireland Clayfield, esq. of the 40th regt. to Miss Charlotte Louisa Cox, grand daughter of the late Major General C.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Major General Smith, to Amelia, widow of John Leopard, esq.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Marquis of Exeter, to Isabella, daughter of W. S. Poyntz, esq. of Grosvenor-place.

At Clapham, Samuel Wilson, esq. of London, to Mrs. Devis, widow of the artist.

The Rev. William Swete, to Mary Ann, daughter of David Gordon, esq. of Dulwich-hill.

The Rev. Alexander Fownes Luttrell, rector of East Quintockshead, to Jane, daughter of William Leader, esq. M.P.

The Rev. William White, M.A. vicar of Stradbroke, Suffolk, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Serjeant Marshall.

Mr. G. N. Wild, to Miss Harriet Flint.

William Clapp, esq. of Kingsland-crescent, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late John Sherland, esq. of Little Chelsea.

Mr. Charles Compton, to Miss C. Chatfield, both of Camberwell.

#### DIED.

At Islington, in his 81st year, the Rev. G. Strahan, D.D. prebendary of Rochester, rector of Kingsdown, Kent, and upwards of fifty years vicar of Islington. He was a son of the late Andrew Strahan, many years king's printer; and much respected by his parishioners for the urbanity of his manners, and the liberality of his character.

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, 69, Mary, wife of Abraham Grimes, esq.

In Walnut-tree Walk, Lambeth, William Howell, esq. Water Bailiff of London.

In Arno's Grove, Southgate, John Walker, esq.

In Russell-place, Arch. Cullen, esq. of

the Inner Temple, and a king's counsel. He was son of the late Dr. Cullen, of Edinburgh, and enjoyed considerable legal practice, particularly in questions of bankrupt law.

In Wigmore-street, Alexander Strong, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

In Park-crescent, Portland-place, 64, John B. Cowell, esq. an eminent merchant.

At Brompton, 84, Capt. Boger, R.N.

At Ealing, 85, Major Aldridge.

In Southampton-row, Russell-square, Mrs. A. M. Fairfax.

At Clapham, the Rev. James Phillips, pastor of the Independent Congregation of that place during the last half-century, and much respected by an extensive connection of friends and hearers.

Charles Western, esq. late Capt. in the 18th Hussars, and Lieut.-Col. in the Portuguese army. He had, a few days before, been second to Lieut. Battier, in a duel with Lord Londonderry, Col. of the 10th Hussars, relative to some questions which have much interested the public and the army.

In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, 69, P. Braham, esq.

In Northumberland-street, New-road, T. Mills Beynon, esq.

Henry Chator, esq. late a Colonel in the 3d regt. of Foot Guards.

In Marsham-street, 73, Mary, widow of Richard Hutchinson, esq.

In Bedford-square, William West, esq.

At Twickenham, 74, Richard Twining, esq. many years known as a very eminent and successful tea-dealer in the Strand, and formerly a director of the E. I. Co.

In London, Mr. Benjamin Holditch. He was the author of the "History of Rowland Abbey," digested from Gough's materials. At the time of his decease, and for several years previously, he edited "The Farmer's Journal."

In Fort-place, Bermondsey, 83, Mr. John Barton.

In Belgrave-place, George Yeates, esq. of the Navy Office.

At Brompton, 85, Mrs. Cond, widow of John C. esq.

At Richmond, 57, Emma, wife of N. Gundry, esq.

At Strand-on-the-Green, near Kew, 82, Mrs. Trimmer.

At Finchley, 67, T. H. Andrew, esq.

In Highbury, 75, William Harryman, esq.

In Judd-street, 74, John Shawe, esq.

Mr. Thomas Benson, 44, proprietor of Garraway's Coffee-house, Cornhill.

At Clapton, 78, John Pearson, esq.

At Pimlico-house, Hadley, Middlesex, 70, Edward Beavan, esq.

At Hastings, John Slegg, esq. of Bernard-street, Russell-square.

In Montague-square, Rich. Calcraft, esq.

In Brompton, 77, Thomas Tresolve, esq.

At Stockwell, 58, Anne, widow of James Hooper, esq.

Mrs.

*Mrs. Hayward*, wife of Samuel H. esq. of Dunstan's-hill, Tower-street.

At Blackheath, 70, *James Dalbiac*, esq. formerly of Queen-square, and Dulwich.

In Lower Brooke-street, the *Hon. Robert F. Greville*, brother to the late Earl of Warwick.

In Winchester-row, 85, *J. Lack*, esq.

In Fitzroy-street, 55, *John Cooper*, esq.

At Esher, *Henry Swann*, esq. M.P. for Penryn, who a few years since suffered an imprisonment for bribery at an election.

At Stockwell, 88, *Thomas Howard*, esq.

In the Strand, 79, *Sir F. Bulmer*, known as a considerable floor-cloth manufacturer.

At Reigate, 93, *Francis Maseres*, esq. Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer. Mr. Maseres, his grandfather, was a refugee, and came to this country with William III. He was a Fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge, and very early displayed great knowledge of mathematics. He published, as early as 1759, a work on the negative sign, in which he argued against the received doctrine of negative quantities; and some time afterwards published his valuable collection of the "*Scriptores Logarithmici*," in 6 volumes, 4to; a work on Life Annuities, and several historical works, among which were "*May's History of Parliament*," and "*Ludlow's Letters*." As a profound mathematician, he had few equals among his contemporaries; and his fortune enabled him to indulge in printing many works, which, without such aid, could never have been published. He was not less distinguished for the independence of his political principles: and, in bad times, he has always been regarded as an inflexible constitutional lawyer.

At Richmond, 52, *Wm. Kerr*, Marquis of Lothian, Earl of Ancram, Baron Kerr, and one of the representative peers for Scotland. Since the last election, he was created a peer of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Kerr, of Kershengh, in the county of Roxburgh. He was also a Knight of the Thistle, Lord Lieut. of the counties of Mid Lothian and Roxburgh, and Colonel of the Edinburghshire Militia.

In Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, 66, *Mr. S. J. Neele*, engraver of the Strand, where he has been distinguished in his profession during the last forty years. As a map and writing engraver, no artist of his time has been more extensively employed; and there have been few great undertakings, connected with improved maps, and works of geography and civil engineering, in which he has not borne an honourable part. Nor was the preference which he enjoyed the mere result of skill and industry, but it was equally promoted by his moral worth, and by the integrity with which he fulfilled every engagement. A life thus devoted was of course followed by affluence and independence, and by those domestic comforts which arise from

virtuous example. He was, however, after a short illness, severed from his afflicted family and friends; and has left a blank in the circle of his connections, which cannot, in their time, be re-supplied.

At Missolonghi, in Greece, 36, *George Gordon, Lord Byron*, a man who, during the last fifteen years, has excited unceasing public interest by his transcendent powers as a poet; by the eccentricity of his character; and by the boldness of his opinions and actions. He succeeded to the title and estates on the death of William the fifth Lord Byron, which took place in 1798, when he was only ten years of age. Up to that period he had lived in Aberdeenshire, and it appears that the wild scenery of the spot in which he passed his early years remained always deeply engraven on his memory. In his first publication, "*The Hours of Idleness*," there is a poem on *Lachin y Gair*, in which he breaks out thus:—

"Yet Caledonia! below'd are thy mountains,  
Round their white summits though elements war,  
Though cataracts foam 'stead of smooth flowing  
fountains,  
I sigh for the valley of dark Loch na Garr.

"Ah! there my young footsteps in infancy wander'd,

My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid;  
On chieftains long perish'd my memory ponder'd;  
As daily I strode through the pine-cover'd glade;  
I sought not my home, till the day's dying glory  
Gave place to the rays of the bright polar star,  
For fancy was cheer'd by traditional story,  
Disclos'd by the natives of dark Loch na Garr."

—Towards the close of the year 1798, he was removed to Harrow, where, in a note to "*Childe Harold*," he says, "I was not a slow though an idle boy; and I believe no one could be more attached to Harrow than I have always been, and with reason:—a part of the time passed there was the happiest of my life; and my preceptor (the Rev. Dr. Joseph Drury) was the best and worthiest friend I ever possessed, whose warnings I have remembered too well, but too late when I have erred," &c. At the age of little more than sixteen, he removed to the University of Cambridge, where he became a student of Trinity College. At the age of nineteen he left the University for Newstead Abbey, and the same year gave to the world his "*Hours of Idleness*." On arriving at the age of manhood, Lord Byron embarked at Falmouth for Lisbon, and from thence proceeded across the Peninsula to the Mediterranean, in company with Mr. Hobhouse. The travels of his lordship are described in "*Childe Harold*" and the notes. While the *Salsette* frigate, in which Lord Byron was a passenger to Constantinople, lay in the Dardanelles, a discourse arose among some of the officers respecting the practicability of swimming across the Hellespont. Lord Byron and Lieutenant Ekenhead agreed to make the trial: they accordingly attempted this enterprise on the 3d of May, 1810, and accomplished it—by one in an hour and five, by the other



other an hour and ten, minutes. The breadth is a mile, but the current so rapid, that no boat can row directly across. This notable adventure was, however, followed by a fit of the ague. He returned to England, after an absence of nearly three years, and the two first Cantos of "Childe Harold" made their appearance a few months afterwards. To this poem, in rapid succession, followed the "Giaour," and the "Bride of Abydos," two Turkish stories; and, while the world was as yet divided in opinion as to which of these three pieces the palm was due, he produced his beautiful poem of the "Corsair." On the 2d of January, 1815, he married, at Seaham, in Durham, the only daughter of Sir Ralph Millbank Noel, baronet; and, towards the close of the same year, his lady brought him a daughter. Within a few weeks, however, after that event, a separation took place, for which various causes have been stated. This difference excited a great sensation at the time. His lordship, while the public anxiety as to the course he would adopt was at its height, suddenly left the kingdom, with a resolution never to return. He crossed over to France, through which he passed rapidly to Brussels, taking in his way a survey of the field of Waterloo. He proceeded to Coblenz, and thence up the Rhine as far as Basle. After visiting some of the most remarkable scenes in Switzerland, he proceeded to the North of Italy. He took up his abode for some time at Venice, where he was joined by Mr. Hobhouse, who accompanied him in an excursion to Rome, where he completed his "Childe Harold." At Venice, Lord Byron avoided as much as possible all intercourse with his countrymen. He quitted that city, and took up his residence in other parts of the Austrian dominions in Italy, which he quitted for Tuscany. He was joined by the late Mr. Shelley, and afterwards by Mr. Leigh Hunt. His patrimonial estate received lately a large increase by the death of Lady Byron's mother; and a valuable coal mine, said to be worth 50,000*l.* had been discovered on his Rochdale estate before he left England, so that at his death he must have been in the possession of a large income. The journey of his lordship to Greece, and the part he has acted in that country, will endear his memory to every friend of liberty.

On the 9th of April, he had exposed himself in a violent rain; the consequence of which was a severe cold, and he was immediately confined to his bed. The low state to which he had been reduced by previous illness, made him unwilling to be bled, and the inflammatory action, unchecked, terminated fatally on the 19th April. The following is a translation of the Proclamation which was issued by the Greek authorities at Missolonghi, to the grief of its inhabitants, who were thus ar-

rested in the celebration of their Easter festivities:—

*"Provisional Government of Greece.*—The present days of festivity are converted into days of bitter lamentation for all. Lord Noel Byron departed this life to-day, about eleven o'clock in the evening, in consequence of a rheumatic inflammatory fever, which lasted for ten days. During the time of his illness, your general anxiety evinced the profound sorrow that pervaded your hearts. All classes, without distinction of age or sex, oppressed by grief, entirely forgot the days of Easter. The death of this illustrious personage is certainly a most calamitous event for all Greece, and still more lamentable for this city, to which he was eminently partial, of which he became a citizen, and of the dangers of which he determined personally to partake, whenever circumstances should require it. His munificent donations to this community are before the eyes of every one, and no one amongst us ever ceased, or ever will cease, to consider him, with the purest and most grateful sentiments, our benefactor. Until the dispositions of the National Government regarding this most calamitous event be known, by virtue of the decree of the Legislature, No. 314, of date the 15th October,

*"It is ordained,* 1. To-morrow, by sunrise, thirty-seven minute guns shall be fired from the batteries of this town, equal to the number of years of the deceased personage. 2. All public offices, including all courts of justice, shall be shut for three following days. 3. All shops, except those for provisions and medicines, shall also be kept shut; and all sorts of musical instruments, all dances customary in these days, all sorts of festivities and merriment in the public taverns, and every sort of public amusement, shall cease during the above named period. 4. A general mourning shall take place for twenty-one days. Funeral ceremonies shall take place in all the churches."

[*Dr. Robert Hall*, late Surgeon to his Majesty's Forces, whose death we recorded in our last, was descended from the ancient family of the Halls of Haugh-head, in Roxburghshire, on the southern confines of the Scottish border. The exploits of one of his ancestors, Hobbie Hall, of Haugh-head, a renowned border chieftain, frequently occur in the traditional records of the time in which he lived. One instance of his remarkable strength and hardihood is commemorated by the following inscription, on a rude monument placed upon a mount on the lands of Haugh-head, near the junction of the Kale and the classical Teviot. It records the valiant defence, made in 1620, by this extraordinary man, against an attempt by the powerful clan of Ker to dispossess him of his paternal estate:

*Here*



*Here Hobbie Hall boldly maintained his  
right, [might.  
'Gainst reif, plain force, armed wi' lawless  
Full thirty pleughs, harness'd in all their  
gear,  
Could not his valiant noble heart make fear!  
But wi' his sword he cut the foremost's  
soam\* [men home.†*

*In two, and drove baith pleughs and pleugh—*  
At a later period Henry Hall, of Haugh-head, the lineal descendant of this intrepid Moss-trooper, and the great grandfather of the subject of our present brief notice, performed as distinguished a part in the stormy period in which he lived, as had been done by his heroic but rude ancestor in earlier times. He took an active and leading part in those struggles for liberty of conscience which preceded and followed the restoration of Charles II. After suffering great persecution for his non-conformity, he retired for a short time to the English border. Returning to Scotland, when he deemed the posture of affairs fitting for affording aid to his covenanted brethren, he was taken prisoner in his way to Pentland; and, with some others of his party, confined in Cessford-castle; from whence he escaped by the connivance of his relative, the Earl of Roxbargh, to whom this strong-hold belonged, and once more sought refuge in England. Here he remained peaceably for three years, but the unabated persecution in Scotland having compelled many of his countrymen to become refugees in Northumberland, he engaged in an encounter with a Col. Struthers, in defence of his friend Thomas Ker, of Hayhope, whom that officer endeavoured to entrap as a non-conformist. Compelled by this event to return to Scotland, he signalized himself with the warmest zeal in defence of the persecuted cause, exhibiting, in every encounter with the royal forces, the most undaunted and persevering courage. At Rutherglen, Drumclog, Glasgow, and Bothwell Bridge, he performed prodigies of valour. In this last action, which proved so fatal to the covenanted cause, the important pass in the middle of the bridge was defended by him and Hackston of Rathillet, at the head of three hundred of their chosen troops, to the last extremity. Dissentions having, however, by that time crept into the army of the Covenant, these two intrepid leaders, denied reinforcements, were compelled, in the end, to yield to superior numbers, and to

\* The iron links which fasten a yoke of oxen to the plough.

† This inscription is given by Scott in his *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, with the remark, that the stone is broken and much defaced. Since he wrote, however, a new one has been erected in its stead, by one of Hobbie Hall's descendants, an officer in the British navy.

draw off the shattered remains of their force. After this defeat, so indefatigable was the pursuit after Henry Hall, that he was compelled to seek refuge in Holland, where, however, he remained only a short time, preferring rather to encounter perils and hardships of every kind, in what he deemed a righteous cause, than supinely to sit down in the enjoyment of ease and tranquillity in a foreign land. A few months after his return to Scotland, he was basely betrayed into the hands of Governor Middleton, of Blackness-castle, by two of the reverend blood-hounds of that day, the curates of Borrowstounness and Carriden; and, when attempting to make his escape, was struck down by a miscreant of the name of George, a waiter at the inn where he was made prisoner. He never afterwards recovered the power of speech, and died on his way to Edinburgh, whence General Dalziel, and a party of his troops, were sent to conduct him. It should seem, however, his estate was not forfeited, as his descendants were suffered to remain in undisturbed possession of the property. It is the custom of some modern authors, and especially of a popular novelist of our own day, to sneer at the exertions made by the covenanters in defence of civil and religious liberty, and to take advantage of some of their unimportant or individual peculiarities, to represent the whole sect as a band of religious and blood-thirsty fanatics. Even many sincere protestants are not sufficiently thankful for the blessings they now enjoy. The greatest number of them do not seem fully aware from what tyranny, from what mental slavery, they have been rescued by the firmness, the courage, and the blood, of their ancestors. They enjoy the present calm of religious toleration, unknowing or regardless of the tempest which dissipated the frightful and lowering clouds of bigotry and superstition that threatened to overwhelm the land; they cherish not with sufficient reverence and gratitude the memory of those daring and magnanimous spirits who withstood the buffetings of the storm; and purchased, at the expense of their ease, their property, and even life itself, the peace and security of their descendants. But, led away by the subject, we have too long deviated from the object of this notice. It is a trite remark, that the lives of literary or professional men afford but few incidents worthy to be recorded by the biographer. But surely, to trace the means by which any individual has acquired superior intellectual attainments, must afford a far more pleasing and instructive lesson to mankind, than to follow the statesman through the crooked mazes of political intrigue, or to contemplate the warrior carrying death and devastation among his fellow-men. Dr. Hall



Hall, the youngest son of the late Henry Hall, of Haugh-head, was born at that place in the year 1763, and received the first rudiments of his education from a private tutor under the paternal roof. Afterwards he was placed at the grammar-school of Jedburgh, in Roxburghshire, of which the Rev. Dr. Panton, and Mr. James Brewster,\* were, at that period, successively rectors. Though evincing much quickness and aptitude in the acquirement of his daily tasks, young Hall was then more distinguished among his school-fellows for feats of activity and bold daring, than for that love of study which so eminently distinguished him in future life. After passing the usual series of years, then dedicated in North Britain to the acquirement of classical learning, his attention was turned towards some profession, when his choice fell on that of medicine. The usual preliminary instructions he acquired under the tuition of Dr. Buckham, an intelligent physician of Wooler, in Northumberland, from whence he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he pursued his studies with the most indefatigable zeal for the next two years, returning to Wooler in the interval of the medical classes. At the termination of this period he was placed with Bryan Abbs, esq. an eminent surgeon in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and acted for three years as one of the dressers in the infirmary of that town, which, we may venture to affirm, is not inferior as a practical school for surgery to any other in the kingdom, owing to the multifarious accidents continually occurring in the collieries, and the shipping on the river. The taste for classical learning, which he had imbibed during the latter period of his remaining at school in Jedburgh, was now assiduously cultivated by him in the interval of his medical avocations. On leaving Newcastle, our young student proceeded to London, and shortly after entered the medical department of the navy. After serving some time in the

channel, he sailed as first mate of a seventy-four (we believe the Ruby) to the West Indies. On the Jamaica station he remained several years; and, at the conclusion of the war, returned to Britain, being then an acting surgeon on-board a frigate. On his return to Britain he relinquished the navy, at the earnest solicitation of a paternal uncle, and repaired to Edinburgh, still farther to prosecute his medical studies. Having taken the degree of M.D. the following year he settled in Jedburgh, where he continued for a short time to practice medicine with increasing reputation. It was during this period that he published, in Duncan's Edinburgh Annals, a paper on Pemphigus, in which he endeavours, from a view of all the evidence at that time before the public, to establish the sporadic nature of that disease. This was followed, in a subsequent volume of the Annals, by another paper on the same subject, wherein he details the results of an experiment he made on himself and two other subjects, by means of inoculation with the matter of Pemphigus, and enters into farther reasonings in confirmation of his former conclusions. Shortly afterwards, he communicated to the same work, "Cursory Observations on Insanity," in which he strenuously recommends the application of cold water to the head in such cases. We also find, about the same period, a well-written letter from Dr. Hall to the senior Dr. Duncan, on the distemper so generally fatal to cats throughout Scotland. The accuracy of research, and clearness of deduction, which characterize these short productions, are alone sufficient to stamp their author, even at that early period of his professional career, as a dispassionate and philosophical enquirer. Considerations of a domestic nature induced him, about this period, to remove to London, where he continued some years chiefly engaged in literary pursuits. A translation of "Spallanzani on the Circulation of the Blood," with a preface and notes, from the pen of Dr. Hall, appeared shortly after his arrival in the metropolis; and, a few months afterwards, a translation of "Guyton Morveau on the means of Purifying Infected Air, and Arresting the Progress of Contagion." This last work was also enriched with several useful and judicious notes, and a preface, in which Dr. Hall canvasses the pretensions of Dr. James Johnstone, of Worcester, to this discovery, which was unjustly claimed both by Guyton Morveau and Dr. Carmichael Smyth. Dr. Johnstone's claim to priority of discovery was afterwards candidly stated by Dr. Hall in the Monthly Magazine for October, 1802. It would be tedious to enumerate all the different literary engagements which occupied his time at this period. Suffice it to say, that besides writing in two reviews, and  
being

\* Between Mr. Brewster and his pupil a sincere and lasting friendship was formed, which only terminated with the death of the former. This gentleman, who was a highly gifted linguist, but whose retired habits, and extreme modesty, prevented him from being much known beyond the circle of a provincial town, where his merits could not be duly appreciated, was the father of the Rev. James Brewster, and Dr. David Brewster, both so well known in the literary world. The writer of this article has frequently heard Dr. Hall predict the future eminence of young David, and narrate several circumstances, which clearly evinced that a passion for scientific research was strong even in his infant years.

being occasionally employed as the editor of different popular works, he appears never to have relaxed in attention to any of those questions which agitated the medical world; as it is evident, from his various communications to the *London Medical and Physical Journal* for a series of years, as well as his criticisms on different foreign publications, which likewise appeared in that useful work. Dr. Hall, from the time of being a student in Edinburgh, enjoyed the friendship, and was in habits of familiar correspondence, with the senior Dr. Duncan, the eminent professor of the Institutes of Medicine, &c. in that University; he also corresponded with many of his literary contemporaries, and some of his letters on medical subjects appear in the works of Dr. Kinglake, &c. We have now to record an event, which, for a time, clouded Dr. Hall's prospects, and materially altered his destination in after life. Basely deceived by one in whom he had implicitly confided, he was defrauded of the greatest part of his property, and involved in heavy law-expenses in fruitless efforts to regain it. This weighty loss, conjoined with other considerations, induced him again to turn his attention to the service, and he entered the medical department of the army. His duties as an active medical officer now wholly occupying his time, he seldom, for the next ten or twelve years, appeared before the public in his literary capacity. When that unfortunate mission by land and sea, which cost the lives of so many brave and able men was determined on, for the exploration of the Niger, Dr. Hall was the medical officer appointed to accompany the military division of the expedition; and his medical experience, his ardent zeal for the advancement of science, his accurate knowledge of botany, which, with him, had always been a favourite study, joined to habits of activity, and rigid temperance, doubtless well fitted him for the arduous task. Unfortunately, however, in the outward bound passage, Dr. Hall was precipitated into the hold of the vessel, which had been left open by the inattention of the ship's steward; by which accident his breast-bone, and several of the ribs, were dreadfully fractured, and he received a severe contusion on his left temple. Such, however, was his ardour for the promotion of the enterprise, that, disregarding the advice of a medical officer on-board the same vessel, he refused to be put on-shore at Jersey; and, at the utmost risk, proceeded on his voyage. On landing at Senegal, though still feeble from the effects of the accident, he enjoyed not a moment's relaxation from duty, as most of the medical staff on that station were either recently dead, or confined by indisposition. No

wonder, then, that at the end of a few weeks, Dr. Hall was so reduced by a severe attack of disease, that a removal to a more salubrious climate was considered as affording him the only chance of prolonged existence. He was therefore carried on ship-board, and sent to Madeira by the way of the Cape de Verd islands, with slender expectations that he would survive the voyage. Of the hospitality and kindness of Mr. Keir, a British merchant resident at Madeira, the writer of this article has often heard Dr. Hall express himself in terms of the warmest gratitude; and, after a residence of some months in the house of this gentleman, he so far recovered as to be able to undertake the homeward voyage. It was at Madeira that he first learned the fate of Captain Tuckey, and his associates; and soon after heard of the death of his own commander, Major Peddie, which occurred two weeks after he himself had left the African shores, and was successively followed by that of most of the British officers attached to the mission. Several years have elapsed since Dr. Hall returned from Africa, but his health was never fully restored. He was sedulously attended by his friend, Dr. George Pearson; but every thing that friendship could suggest, or that medicine could achieve, was vainly tried for the alleviation of his complaints, and he at length fell a sure, though lingering victim, to the conjoint effects of an unsalubrious climate, and the accidental injury above related. To conclude: The subjoined list of a few of the essays and papers by Dr. Hall, are alone sufficient to entitle him to rank high as a medical philosopher. Remarks on Cow-Pox, &c. published in the four last vols. of Duncan's *Medical Annals*, Edinburgh; Observations on the Plague, and other Pestilential Fevers; Ditto on Mahon's Work on Legal Medicine; Remarks on Monnet on Cataract; Essay on the Influenza or Epidemic Catarrh of 1803; Observations on Hydrophobia; Farther Remarks on Ditto; Cases of Chicken-Pox mistaken for Small-Pox; Translation of Sabatier's Cases of Hydrophobia; Ditto of a Paper on Trades prejudicial to Health; Ditto of Proust's Essay on Lichen Islandicus; Ditto on Dumas's Essay on the Transformation of Organs; Account of a singular Case of Abstinence; Observations on a Spanish Work on the Yellow Fever; Cases of Icterus and Hepatitis cured by the use of Nitric Acid; Cursory Remarks on Dr. Humphry's Case of Yaws; A Vindication of Dr. Johnstone's Claim to the Discovery of Mineral Acid Fumigations; Observations on the Irritability of the *Lactuca Sativa*; Ditto on the Heat evolved by the *Arum Cardifolium*, &c.; Cases of Burns and Scalds treated by Cold



Cold Applications; Observations on the use of the Carbonate of Iron in Cancer, &c. &c., published in the London Medical and Physical Journal, between the Years 1800 and 1810; Translation of Sabatier's Case of Tetanus, with illustrative Notes; Case of Tumor in the Right Hypochondrium; Ditto of Cynanche Trachealis; Cases of secondary Small-Pox, &c., published in the New Medical and Physical Journal; Clave on the Motion of Fluids, with additions, &c.; Translation of Spallanzani on Respiration; Introduction to Botany, or the Study of the Linnean System. Independently, however, of these, and other works, already before the public, he has left many valuable manuscripts behind him; and, in particular, an Essay on the Rot in Sheep; Remarks on the Medical Topography of Senegal, and several valuable cases which occurred in the different military hospitals of which he had charge.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. J. Marston, to the vicarage of Stokesay, in the county of Salop.

Hon. and Rev. H. E. J. Howard, to the rectory of Slingsby, Yorkshire.

Rev. G. Greaves, appointed chaplain to the British factory at Archangel.

Rev. G. Taylor, M.A. elected master of Dedham Grammar-school.

Rev. R. Thomas, to the perpetual curacy of Hemswell, Lincolnshire.

Rev. F. R. Bromfield, M.A. to a prebendal stall in Litchfield.

Rev. F. Rose, M.A. to the rectory of Woughton, Bucks.

Rev. M. Barnett, to the rectory of Ludford Parva, Lincolnshire.

Rev. R. Uvedale, M.A. to the vicarage of Hogsthorpe, Lincolnshire.

Rev. J. Wood, D.D. to the rectory of Freshwater, Isle of Wight.

Rev. W. B. Robinson, M.A. to the rectory of Litlington, Sussex.

Rev. R. Thomas, to the perpetual curacy of Hemswell, Lincolnshire.

Rev. J. Croker, to the united vicarages of Clonnelly Cloarca, diocese of Limerick.

Rev. T. Robinson, M.A. to the vicarage of Milford, with Hordle, Hants.

Rev. J. Sheepshanks, to the endowed chapel of Torquay.

Rev. J. Gatenby, to the vicarage of Overton, near York.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years*

#### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE merchants, and a numerous body of the other inhabitants, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, lately petitioned the House of Commons for a repeal of the remaining duties on salt.

At a late meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, a curious and valuable paper was read by Mr. Henry Atkinson, on a method of ascertaining the parallax of the sun, by observation of the angle formed by the planet Mars, when in opposition, with two observations nearly on the same meridian, at a great distance from each other.

A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Tweedmouth, to consider the propriety of paying what are called "Easter Offerings," lately took place. Mr. Peter Watson, of Chester-le-street, who had successfully resisted the demand, addressed the meeting; and, in consequence of his advice, it was resolved to enter into a subscription, to assist a person, whose goods had been seized, to bring an action against the claimant.

A Mr. H. Fothergill, of Benwell-coliery, Northumberland, has lately invented a simple and ingenious mode of erecting tallow-chandlers' boilers, by which the offensive effluvia is destroyed.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Dryden, to Miss C. MONTHLY MAG. No. 396.

Hutchinson; Mr. T. Elrington, to Miss J. Nicholson: all of Newcastle.—W. H. Longstaff, esq. of Stockton, to Elizabeth Dyer, daughter of the late Samuel Franks, esq. of Bloomsbury-square, London.—Mr. G. Humble, to Miss M. Howdon, of Morpeth.—G. W. Sutton, esq. of Elton, to Miss Olivia Stapylton, of Norton.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, John Head, esq. of Pandon-house.—At Swinburne-place, 72, Mrs. Snow.—Mrs. Bendell.

At Gateshead, 75, Mr. G. Cook.—66 Mrs. E. Scott.

At Sunderland, 31, Mr. T. Taylor.—Miss M. Turner.—46, Mr. R. Fairclough.

At South Shields, Mr. Thomas Young, librarian of the subscription library in that town.

At Chester-le-Street, 63, Mr. J. Willey.

At Alnwick, Mrs. A. Henderson.

At Keverston-lodge, J. Dunning, esq.—

At Garth Fortingall, 102, Mrs. M. Macdougall.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.  
It is in contemplation to commence running a steam-packet between Liverpool and Whitehaven, touching at the Isle of Man.

A fine vein of superior antimony has recently been discovered near the Keswick Lakes, which promises to be a profitable speculation.

*Married.*] Mr. D. Hodgson, of Whitehaven, to Miss Bland, of Lythe.—Mr. T. Coulthard, to Miss H. Fisher; Mr. T. Swinscow, to Miss E. Fletcher: all of Cockermouth.—Mr. Hodgson, to Miss J. Moore, both of Wigton.—Mr. J. Dixon, to Miss H. Winder; Mr. J. Rishton, to Miss M. Steel; Mr. J. Nicholson, to Miss S. Birket: all of Kendal.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, 60, Margaret, wife of James Forster, esq.—In Shaddongate, 38, Mr. J. Embleton.

At Whitehaven, 46, Miss J. Davis.—55, Mr. H. Ward.—23, Mr. J. Nicholson.

At Penrith, 53, Rachael Hewetson, one of the Society of Friends.

At Kendal, 32, Mr. E. Irving.

At Netherby, 62, Sir James Graham, bart.—At Eaglesfield, at an advanced age, Sarah Alderson, a member of the Society of Friends.

#### YORKSHIRE.

A petition was lately forwarded from Leeds to the House of Commons, praying that Lord Althorpe's bill, for speedy recovery of small debts, may pass into a law.

A meeting of the general committee of the Auxiliary Missionary Society for the West Riding lately took place; G. Rawson, esq. in the chair: when the following, among other resolutions, was agreed to:—"That as the proceedings at Demerara have now been conducted to their melancholy termination, we feel it incumbent upon us to express to the directors of the parent Society those sentiments of high admiration which we entertain for the memory of their late invaluable and faithful missionary, the Rev. John Smith; to give utterance to the strong feelings of disgust and abhorrence which every part of the malignant and unprincipled conduct of his persecutors has aroused in our minds; and to assure the directors themselves of the perfect satisfaction which we cherish on reviewing the steps they have taken to protect the life and liberty, and (since that effort has proved unavailing) to vindicate the reputation of their martyred servant, and to shield all future missionaries from similar wrong and outrage."

*Married.*] Mr. R. R. Rockliff, of York, to Miss E. Eyre, of Easingwold.—T. G. Hall, esq. of Hull, to Miss C. Croft, of Higher Ardwick.—Mr. W. Hall, to Miss E. Hurtley, both of the Society of Friends; Mr. J. Oates, to Miss M. Sharp, of Kirkgate; Mr. J. Whitton, to Miss M. White: all of Leeds.—Mr. Belchier, of Pontefract, to Miss Hartley, of Burton Salmon.

*Died.*] At York, the Rev. J. Ellis, M.A. prebendary of Barnby on the Moor, and vicar of Streusall and Osbaldwick.

At Leeds, 51, Mr. J. Steel.—33, Mrs. A. Lister.—Mr. E. Bisby.—Mr. J. Gilpin, merchant.—50, Mr. B. Robinson.

At Halifax, on West-parade, Miss Ag. Bates.—70, Mrs. H. Aked.

At Burnley, Mrs. Massey, widow of J. M. esq.—At Shipton, Wm. Chamberlain, esq.—At Pudsey, 36, Mrs. Jenkins, wife of the Rev. D. J. incumbent minister of that parish.

#### LANCASHIRE.

There belong at present to the port of Liverpool, seventeen steam-packets and vessels, from 450 to 75 tons burthen, average each 208½ tons; they are worked by steam-engines of 110 to 20 horse power, average for each vessel 65 horse power.

Several extensive failures have lately taken place at Burnley: among them the firm of Messrs. J. T. and F. Holgate, bankers, whose debts, it is said, amount to 300,000*l.* Inconceivable distress has been introduced among a numerous class of working depositories; their entire savings had been entrusted to the firm.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Pollard, to Miss J. Blair; Mr. J. Knight, to Miss M. Jones: all of Manchester.—Mr. W. Haley, of Manchester, to Miss A. Bedford, of Fallowhouse.—Mr. T. Lynn, to Miss Elston, of Union-street; Mr. W. Wickstead, to Miss E. Green: all of Liverpool.—J. Whitley, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss J. Greenall, of Wilderspool.—Mr. L. Watson, to Alice, daughter of C. Speakman, esq. both of St. Helen's.

*Died.*] At Manchester, 49, Mrs. M. Parker.—In Oxford-street, Mr. J. Radford.

At Salford, in the Crescent, 80, J. Beever, esq.

At Liverpool, Mr. H. Jones.—Mr. Jos. Hancox.—51, Mr. W. Fallon.

At Warrington, 64, Mr. J. Hall.—29, Mrs. F. Hall, suddenly.

At Highfield-house, near Wigan, 36, James Fisher German, esq.

#### CHESHIRE.

A petition from this county was lately forwarded to the House of Commons, praying that the operations of Lord Althorpe's bill, for the recovery of small debts, might not be introduced into that palatinate.

*Married.*] R. Marsland, esq. of Sale, to Miss S. Starkie, of Agden.—W. Cockerell, esq. of Thornton-lodge, to Miss E. Dudley, of Wharton-lodge, Winsford.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mr. T. Rogers, of Holywell.—Mr. J. Monlson.—John Drake, esq.—In Queen-street, Mrs. Wettenhall.

At Northwich, Miss E. Richardson.—63, Mr. James Ollier.

At Hough, at an advanced age, Mary, widow of the Rev. Robert Hill, of Chester.—At Eccleston, at an advanced age, Mr. Cotgreave.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] T. O. Prout, esq. of St. Agnes, Cornwall, to Miss Webster, of Derby.—E. Evans, esq. of Yieldersley-house, near Ashborne,



Ashborne, to Miss Sophia Webster, of Derby.—Mr. Barnes, of Derby, to Miss Jackson, of Mansfield.—The Rev. J. A. Radford, to Miss T. E. Dawson, of Aston-upon-Trent.—Mr. J. Parsons, of Corsington, to Miss M. Siddons, of Mansfield.—Mr. T. Plum, of Stanton, to Miss L. Wheatley, of Dale-abbey.

*Died.*] At Derby, 80, Mrs. Callow.—35, Mr. J. Barton.—65, Mr. W. Holmes. 54, Mr. T. Barker.

At Buxton, Mrs. Hilbert.

At Breaston, 85, Mr. Spurr.—At the Fleet-house, 76, Mr. Woolley.—At Mackworth, 80, Mr. S. Sanders.—At Stretton, 52, Louisa, wife of Sir W. B. Cave, bart.—At Bugsworth, 70, Mr. J. Braddock.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At a late public meeting at Nottingham, it was resolved to establish a library for the use of the artizans and apprentices of that town and neighbourhood.

Several thousand artizans of Nottingham lately petitioned the House of Commons, praying for a total repeal of the Combination Laws.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Simms, to Miss C. Richards; Mr. J. Lee, to Miss M. Brown; Mr. T. Taylor, to Miss H. Truman; Mr. J. Lamb, to Miss S. Webster: all of Nottingham.—Mr. R. Berry, to Miss A. Warsop; Mr. W. Marriott, to Miss E. Breebon: all of Newark.—Mr. J. Heath, to Miss E. Baguley, both of Beeston.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, in Greyhound-street, 44, Mr. W. B. Maltby.—On Timber-hill, Mrs. Woodward.—Mrs. S. Mackley.—53, Mr. W. Cook.

At Radford, 93, Mrs. R. Simpson.—At Bulwell, 82, Mr. J. Walker.—At Syreston, 51, Mr. G. Wood.—At West Retford, 33, the Rev. Edward Youle, vicar of Apesthorpe.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Hall, of Lincoln, to Miss E. Worrall, of Newark.—Mr. Palmer, of Boston, to Miss Sutton, of Aswardby.—Mr. G. Dickenson, to Miss R. Sutton, both of Grantham.—Mr. Jas. Roe, of Benefield, to Miss A. Goodlett, late of Oundle.

*Died.*] At Grimsby, Mrs. Thompson, of Louth, suddenly.—Mrs. Brown.

At Deeping St. James, 89, Mr. J. Baker.—At Bellingborough, 56, Mr. Wright.—At Pinchbeck, 72, Mr. T. Hardy.

#### LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A numerous meeting of the framework-knitters of Leicestershire lately took place at Leicester, to form relief-societies to assist each other when out of employment; Mr. Hutchin being called to the chair, proposed a string of resolutions, which were passed unanimously.

A serious accident lately occurred to the passengers by the Sovereign Liverpool coach, on its journey to London, in de-

scending a hill near Welford. The rein<sup>8</sup> broke, and the horses became unmanageable. The coach was upset, and the coachman and guard, with eight convicts and their guards—three persons, were seriously injured.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Bates, to Miss S. Gill; Mr. E. Billson, to Miss Needham; Mr. T. Sharpe, to Miss F. Woolhands: all of Leicester.—Mr. Glover, of Kilby, to Miss S. Taylor, of Leicester.—Mr. J. Charlesworth, of Loughborough, to Miss E. Pimm, of Elford.

*Died.*] At Leicester, in the Savoy-gate, 74, Mr. Bruce.—50, Mr. T. Martin.

At Loughborough, Mrs. B. G. Wallis.

At Melton Mowbray, 44, Mrs. Corner.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 44, Mrs. M. Webster.

At Long Clawson, 76, Mr. Robert Goodacre.—At Skeffington-hall, 22, Mr. T. Bright.—At Langham, 74, Mrs. Mason, late of Cold Overton.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

The bankers and merchants of Stafford lately agreed to petition the House of Commons, that a clause might be introduced in the Bankruptcy Bill, authorising landlords to seize the property of bankrupts who were in arrears for two years' rent.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Poyser, of Whittington, to Miss L. Latchford, of Lichfield.—W. Manner, M.D. to Ann Judith, daughter of W. Beetlestone, esq. of Wolverhampton.—Mr. T. Pretty, of Bilston, to Miss E. Corbett, of Chaddesley Corbett.

*Died.*] At Lichfield, Mr. N. Tibbetts.—50, Mr. Blayney.

At Wolverhampton, 42, Mr. J. Harri-man.—Mary, wife of the Rev. J. Clate.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

An Oil Gas Company is about to be formed in Birmingham: the number of shares 2400, at 50*l.* each.

A fire lately occurred at Long Compton, which spread in every direction, and seven houses, several ricks of corn and hay, and some live stock, were entirely destroyed. The inhabitants of the houses were reduced to the greatest distress by this dreadful calamity.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Holding, to Miss E. Newall; Mr. S. Hurd, of Price-street, to Miss M. Barnes, of Litchfield-street; Mr. E. Hodges, to Miss M. Cheries; all of Birmingham.—Mr. Vincett, of Ann-street, Birmingham, to Miss Hardy, of Waterfield.—Mr. S. Caswell, of Birmingham, to Miss Hands, of Waterfield.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, 71, J. Ackers, esq. of Lark-hill house, near Manchester.—90, Mr. W. Pare, late of London.—At the Willows, Peter Kempson, esq.

At Coventry, in Little Park-street, Mrs. Herbert.

On Primrose-hill, near Coventry, Mr. Herbert Bury.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

## SHROPSHIRE.

The extensive printing offices and warehouses, containing a large stock of books, with printing materials, of Messrs. Houlston and Son, of Wellington, were lately destroyed by fire.

*Married.*] Mr. Wall, to Miss Asterley; Mr. J. Long, to Miss M. Ridgway: all of Shrewsbury. — Mr. J. Turner, of Shrewsbury, to Miss A. M. Blakeway, of Yockleton. — Mr. H. Morris, of Wellington, to Miss A. Anslow, of Loughton. — Mr. W. Parry, of Ellesmere, to Miss Gibbons, of Chirk-bank.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Slade. — 84, Mr. W. Bromley. — 23, Mr. W. Price.

At Ludlow, Mrs. Jones, widow of Mr. Elihu Jones.

At Neen Savage, 36, wife of the Rev. J. Hayton. — At Trefarclawdd, near Oswestry, Mary, wife of Edward Croxon, esq. — At the Vineyard, near Wellington, Egerton Leeke, esq.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Edward Phillips, esq. of the E. L. Co's. Service, to Miss Jane Long, of Foregate-street, Worcester.

*Died.*] At Kidderminster, Mr. W. Tyers.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

The following liberal sums were recently bequeathed to different Charities in Hereford, by Thomas Russell, esq. Town Clerk: — To the infirmary, 500l. — to the Blue School, 500l. — to Trinity Hospital, 500l. — to St. Giles's Hospital, 500l. — and to Price's Hospital, 200l.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Bennet, of Hereford, to Miss A. Pitt, of Amberley. — The Rev. J. Hanbury, M.A. of Hereford, to Miss S. Bobart, of Oxford. — Mr. J. Barrett, of Ross, to Miss S. Woodward, of Gloucester.

*Died.*] At Hereford, 35, Mr. Edward Smith. — 86, the Rev. Thomas Jennings, vicar of St. Peter's and St. Owen's; and 81, Mrs. Jennings, both beloved and lamented.

At Kingsland, near Leominster, Mr. John Weyman.

At Ledbury, 57, Mrs. M. Phillips.

## GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

Considerable rejoicing took place within the month by the land-owners and occupiers of Berkeley, to celebrate their triumph over their vicar in his claim of tithe of milk, and colts in kind. It was said, the tithe of milk alone, would have amounted to not less than 3000l. per annum.

*Married.*] John Cooper Armstrong, esq. to Miss S. Critchley, of Gloucester. — Mr. Lovett, of Gloucester, to Miss R. Bateman, of Astell. — Mr. T. Warren, to Miss S. Moor, both of Bristol. — Mr. J. Naish, of Bristol, to Miss A. Wedlake,

of Almondsbury. — Mr. J. Jones, of Bristol, to Miss E. Games, of Clifton Radnor. — Mr. Fricker, of Cheltenham, to Miss A. Osborne, of Broadway, Worcestershire.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, in Northgate-street, 46, Mrs. Jackson. — In the College-green, Robert Smith, esq. — In Bearland, 85, the Rev. B. Heming.

At Bristol, 71, Mr. R. Barker. — 76, Mr. R. Jeffery. — In Wine-street, Mrs. Ware.

At Cheltenham, 57, Mr. S. Turk. — Mrs. Packwood. — Mrs. Slader. — In Rutland-street, 110, Mrs. Pool. — William Batten, esq.

At Filton, 79, Mrs. M. Masters, formerly of Bristol. — At Northleach, 43, Mr. J. Craddock, he was celebrated for his breed of Cotswold sheep.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

A grand rowing match took place, within the month, for a wager of 600 guineas, by six officers of the 3d Guards, who undertook to row from Oxford to Westminster bridge, in 16 hours, a distance of 114½ miles. After an arduous struggle, in which the rowers were reduced to great weakness, the undertaking was accomplished, in fifteen minutes less than the time. 15,000l. bets depended upon the issue.

A new line of road, to improve the communication between Oxford and London, has lately been projected, to avoid the Stokenchurch and Dashwood Hills, by passing through Thame from Wheatley Gate to West Wycombe.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Warren, of Holywell, to Miss E. Badcock, of St. Michael's; Mr. W. Mitchell, to Miss A. Arnett; Mr. W. Tell, of St. Michael's, to Miss Grainge, of St. Aldate's: all of Oxford. — Mr. W. English, of Woodstock, to Miss F. M. Davis, of Oxford. — Mr. T. Dunn, of Oxford, to Miss B. Chessell, of Nuneham Warren.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mr. Murhie, of Jesus Coll. — Mr. C. Collis. — 78, Mrs. J. Matthews, of Stanton.

At Henley, Mrs. C. Skelton. — 78, Henry Spence, esq. of Mallery House, near Lewes.

At Garsington, Mr. J. Clarke. — At Lower Heyford, 23, Mr. T. Parkins, regretted.

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. R. H. Milman, vicar of St. Mary's, Reading, to Mary Ann, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Cockell. — Mr. P. Davies, of Gun-street, Reading, to Miss M. Rusher, of Overthorpe. — Mr. J. Chandlers, to Miss A. Brian, both of Windsor.

*Died.*] At Aylesbury, Mrs. Bailey. — At Reading, Mrs. C. Coxhead.



At Windsor, 60, Mr. Sexton, organist of St. George's Chapel.—72, Mr. Agnew.

**HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.**

The late rains had considerable effect upon the river Colne, near Rickmersworth—a greater flood had not been witnessed for nine and twenty years. The waters undermined and carried away the highway-bridge, near the church, and their dwellings, and the lives of the adjacent inhabitants were in considerable danger.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Baker, of Hertford, to Miss Taylor, of Brickendon.—Mr. T. Heath, of St. Albans, to Miss R. A. Machell, of Potter's-Bar.

*Died.*] At St. Albans, 79, Mrs. Evans. At Waltham Cross, Mr. G. Faubert.—At Sawbridgeworth, 85, Mr. Bvide.—The Rev. F. T. Hamond, rector of Wydford.—At Cheshunt, 70, Mrs. M. Hooker.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**

*Married.*] Mr. A Chambers, of Northampton, to Miss F. Smith, of Birmingham.—Mr. Haddon, of Leicester, to Miss A. Layton, of Peterborough.—Edward Gilbee, esq. of Bach, to Miss H. Hawkesley, of Beauchief Abbey.—Mr. W. T. Pears, of Thorney, to Miss E. Reynolds, of Bowden Parva.—Mr. Bradshaw, to Mrs. Sherman, both of Corby.

*Died.*] At Peterborough, 51, Mr. W. Smith.

At Oundle, Mrs. Summers.—Mrs. Webster, deservedly regretted.

At Preston Deanery, 28, Mr. W. Bull.—At Bulwick, 48, Mrs. Dash.

**CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.**

Within the month, an election took place for a representative in Parliament, for the borough of Huntingdon, in the room of Lord Ancram, now Marquis of Lothian. There were two candidates: James Stuart, esq. supported by the Hinchinbrooke party, and Mr. Wells. The following was the final state of the poll, including disputed votes, to be settled by a Committee of the House of Commons:—

Mr. Stuart .... 65

Mr. Wells .... 66

Majority for Mr. Wells—1.

The qualified poll, declared by the Returning officer, was, for Mr. Stuart, 65; for Mr. Wells, 22.

The late rains have occasioned a greater flood of the Cam, than has occurred for thirty years; the water reached the foundation of Trinity College library, and covered the gardens of all the Colleges, except the raised centre walks.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Moule, of Greenstreet, to Miss M. Parkinson, both of Cambridge.—Mr. G. P. Ashby, of Cambridge, to Miss H. Rowbottom, of Hampstead.—Mr. T. Woodley, of Cambridge, to Miss C. Smith, of Sidbury-hall.—Mr. J. Fitzhugh, to Miss Ballard, both of March.—The Rev. F. Swan, jun. rector,

of Sausthorpe, to Susan, daughter of John Linton, esq. of Stirtloe-house.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mr. Henry White.—Mrs. Rawlings.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Potter.

At Wisbech, Mrs. Taylor, late of Elm, isle of Ely.—Mr. Houseley, of the Ferry-house.—Mrs. Marriott.

At Swaffham, T. Bowyer, esq. an eminent merchant.—30, Dinah Barbara, wife of the Rev. T. Steele, late of Hatley St. George.

**NORFOLK.**

The Norwich branch of the Fakenham Provident Society lately held their anniversary. This Society, which is become one of the most important of its kind in England, now consists of 1357 members, and it appears by the annual report, that the fund amounts to 21,995*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* and that an increase of 1773*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* has taken place in the last year.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Shinfield, to Miss L. Liddelow, both of St. Giles's, Norwich.—Mr. S. P. Willsea, of Norwich, to Miss E. Dowson, of Wisbech.—Mr. Barwell, of Norwich, to Miss L. M. Bacon, of Costessy.—John Beart, esq. of Yarmouth, to Miss M. F. English, of London.

*Died.*] At Norwich, 57, Mr. J. Royal, late of Carlton Rode.—In St. Stephen's, 79, Mrs. Margetson.

At Yarmouth, 45, Mrs. M. Maloy.

At Eaton-lodge, near Norwich, Mary Ann, wife of J. H. Yallop, esq. alderman of that city.—The Rev. Wm. Cooke, M.A. rector of Hemstead with Lessingham. In 1780 he was elected Regius Professor of Greek, and was succeeded by the learned Professor Porson in 1792.

**SUFFOLK.**

The magistrates of this county lately petitioned the House of Commons, praying them to introduce some amendment to the Game Laws, and relieve them from the painful duty those laws imposed.

Several petitions were presented within the month from the agriculturists of this county to the House of Commons, praying that the proposition of Mr. Huskisson, allowing the bonded wheat to be ground into flour, and mixed with that of English growth, may not pass into a law.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Bayley, jun. to Miss M. Newson, both of Bury.—The Rev. Sir T. Miller, bart. to Miss M. Holmes, of Bungay.—The Rev. W. M. Marcon, of Long Milford, to Miss S. Hickman, of Hertingfudbury.

*Died.*] At Bury, in Brentgrovel-street, 60, Mr. Baxter.—39, Mr. J. Ellis.

At Ipswich, 87, Mr. William, an able mathematician and land-surveyor, and well skilled in music.—65, Mrs. Carr.

At Woodbridge, 41, Mr. F. Brecklis.—60, Mr. William Rogers.

At Surlingham, 84, Mr. Barnes.—At Barningham-park, Mrs. Emma Boby.

## ESSEX.

The entire skeleton of a large mammoth, or fossil elephant of the same species with those which occur in Siberia, and all over Europe, was lately discovered at Ilford. It lay buried at the depth of about fifteen feet, in a large quarry of diluvial loam and clay.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Hill, of Chelmsford, to Miss Martha Bentley, of Ipswich, both members of the Society of Friends.—Mr. H. Knightbridge, of Stock, to Miss S. Crooks, of Chelmsford.—Mr. Haddon, of Manningtree, to Miss H. Hall, of Woodbridge.—Mr. Knightbridge, of Thundersley, to Miss Johnson, late of Blunt's Hall, Witham.—Richard Waite Cox, esq. of Lawford, to Miss Mortimer.

*Died.*] At Chadwell, 58, Mrs. Green.—At Springfield-hall, Mr. S. Abrey.—At Rochford, 74, Mrs. Wise, widow of the Rev. J. Wise.

At Rivenhall, 56, the Rev. Shirley Warren, rector, and of Hemingstone.

On the 13th ult. at her father's house, at Ongar, Miss Jane Taylor, one of the writers of the "Nursery Rhymes," and Hymns for "Infant Minds." She was also author of "Display," of "Essays in Rhyme," and other admirable and beautiful works.

## KENT.

In several places in this county, the greatest damages was done by the late floods of rain. The Maidstone road from Lee Green to Eltham, was one vast sheet of water of considerable depth; and from Shooter's Hill to Welling, a great part of the road was under water. At Crayford, the lower rooms of a row of houses were inundated, and the inhabitants obliged to take shelter in the upper stories. Several carts were employed to carry persons over the water, going to and returning from Dartford. A chaise and a woman passenger were lost, near Bexley.

*Married.*] Mr. S. White, to Miss Clarke; Mr. H. Snelling, to Miss E. Potter: Mr. J. Pringeur, to Miss R. Philpot: all of Canterbury.—Mr. T. Godden, of Canterbury, to Miss A. Jenner, of Boughton Alaph.—Mr. Wood, of Dover, to Miss Smith, of Alkham.—Mr. J. Collier, to Miss S. Evenden, both of Chatham.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, in St. Alphage-lane, at an advanced age, Mrs. A. Couchman.

At Dover, 49, Mr. R. Collis.—Mr. J. Porter.—80, Mr. J. Hammond.

At Deal, 42, Mrs. Wickers, much respected.

At Maidstone, 62, Mr. R. Cullen.

At Ashford, Mr. J. Pickford.

## SUSSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. Softly, of Chichester, to Miss Matthews, of Havant.—Mr. J. Redifer, of Brighton, to Miss Corpe,

daughter of Thomas C. esq.; Mr. R. Reeve, to Miss M. T. Kentfield: all of Brighton.—Mr. Lee, to Miss E. Turner, both of Arundel.—Mr. T. Holman, to Miss Skinner, both of Lewes.

*Died.*] At Chichester, in South-street, Mrs. Groves.—In North-street, 81, John Newland, esq.

At Brighton, in Bond-street, 25, Mr. E. Colbron.—23, Mr. C. Martin.

At Arundel, Mr. Quaiffe.—87, Mr. W. Parlett.

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Witt, to Miss Floyd, both of Southampton.—Mr. Morgan, of Andover, to Miss Hervey, late of Southampton.—Mr. Fred. Cole, to Miss Bruce, both of Winchester.—Mr. T. Strong, of Winchester, to Miss Shakell, of Southampton.—Mr. Wearne, of Green-row, to Mrs. Ranger, of Portsmouth.

*Died.*] At Southampton, 66, Mr. S. Witt.

At Winchester, at an advanced age, Frances, wife of J. N. Silver, esq. alderman.

At Portsmouth, 22, Mr. J. Matthews. In Broad-street, 79, Mrs. Toop.—Mrs. Snooke.

At Portsea, 30, Mrs. H. Studdy.

At Gosport, 57, Mr. G. Parmeter.

At Andover, Mr. J. Holt.

## WILTSHIRE.

The inhabitants of Salisbury, within the month, petitioned the House of Commons for a repeal of the Assessed Taxes.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Applegate, of Trowbridge, to Mrs. Bendy, of Semington.—Mr. Carson, of Warminster, to Miss Charlton, of Longbridge Deverill.—Thomas Grove, jun. esq. of Fern, to Miss Elizabeth Hill, of Almondsbury.—Stephen Mills, esq. of Orcheston St. George, to Miss Merris, of Milford.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, 52, William Whitchurch, esq.

At Westbury, Mrs. A. Shapcott.

At Norton Bavant, 95, Mrs. Thring.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

A petition to the House of Commons was lately forwarded from Taunton, praying for a repeal of the Land Tax on stock, and for an equalization of the Land Tax throughout the country, that town paying, it was stated, as much as Bath, Wells, and Bridgewater together.

*Married.*] Mr. Moody, to Miss Sawdell; Edward S. Stewart, R.N. to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the late J. Hughes, esq. of the E. I. Co.'s Civil Service; William Mountjoy, esq. to Miss Charlotte Burrell: all of Bath.—Mr. Chas. Johnson, to Miss Hill, both of Bridgewater.

*Died.*] At Bath, in Edward-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Evans.—In Widcombe-crescent, Capt. Alexander Nesbitt, R.N.—In Brock-street, 65, Mrs. A. Fanshawe.



shawe.—In Cavendish-place, John Micklethwait, esq. of Bridge-place, Sussex.

At Bridgewater, 86, Mrs. Dunning, widow of Dr. D.—Mrs. T. Rookley.—Mr. R. Bond.—Mr. E. Tinsley.

At Chew Magna, the Rev. Rowland Phillips.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

At the late sessions for this county, two persons, a man and his wife, named Northover, were tried for violently assaulting, cutting and wounding, an inoffensive old woman of the name of Elizabeth Parsons, of Bridport, whom they accused of witchcraft; and of losing, by her art, "six horses and a fat pig." The ignorance and infatuation of these people, as described at the trial, were incredible; they were found guilty, and sentenced to an imprisonment of one year, as a proper example.

*Married.*] At Weymouth, the Rev. D. Laing, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John West, esq. of Jamaica.—Mr. W. B. Buller, of Brimscomb-port, to Miss Jane Ivey, of Uley.

*Died.*] At Poole, Deborah Merryweather, of the Society of Friends.

At Sherborne, Mr. R. Dibsall.

At Castle-hill, Mrs. E. M. Foy.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

A numerous meeting of the inhabitants of Plymouth lately took place, to take into consideration the expediency of applying to Parliament for an Act to establish a Court of Conscience for the Recovery of Small Debts. Several gentlemen advocated the necessity of the measure, and resolutions to that effect were unanimously carried.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Seale, of St. Thomas, Exeter, to Miss O. Rapsey, of South Brent.—Mr. Grose, of Catherine-street, to Miss Mary May, of the Gunwharf; Lieut. C. Clarke, R.M. to Miss Smithers: all of Plymouth.—Mr. J. Lock, to Miss E. Lovering, both of Barnstaple.—Mr. R. Follett, of Dunster, to Miss Lyd. Dunsford, of Tiverton.

*Died.*] At Exeter, 22, Miss Eames.—67, Mr. J. Fenwick.—In the Cathedral-yard, 62, Mr. R. Risdon.

At Plymouth, Mr. Nugent.—In Old Town, 53, Mr. Snell.—Mr. W. Holmer, jun.

At Devonport, in Queen-street, 77, Mrs. Lancaster.—In Princes-street, 70, Mrs. Dobb.—In Marlborough-street, 73, Mrs. Vine.

At Honiton-house, Southmolton, 71, Mrs. Lewis Southcombe, widow of the Rev. L. L.—At Axminster, — Simms, esq.

#### CORNWALL.

An arduous struggle for the representation in Parliament of Penryn, took place in the month, between the partizans of Mr. Stanton, a London merchant, and Mr.

David Barclay, a relation of the eminent London brewer. At the close of the poll the numbers were:—

Stanton.....153

Barclay.....147

*Married.*] Mr. Geare, of St. Columb, to Miss Wise, of Launceston.—Mr. Craddock, of North-hill, to Miss Lobb, of Liskeard.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, Mr. Guy, late from Rio Janeiro.

At Bodmin, 64, Mr. T. Craddock, deservedly lamented.—Mrs. Bray.

At Trenant park, 59, Vice Admiral Sir Edward Buller, bart.—At Penhale, 68, Catherine, widow of Charles Nickell, esq.—At Helston, 47, Mrs. Kendall.—At Chacewater, Mrs. Matthews.

#### WALES.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Thomas, of Carnarvon, to Jane, daughter of the late Robert Price, esq. of Llanfyllen.—Mr. Edward Jones, of Ruthin, to Miss M. Hope, of Liverpool.—John Lewis, esq. of Diffin, to Mrs. Llewellyn, of Blaengwrach, Glamorganshire.—Mr. C. Edwards, of Nantygroes, to Miss Elizabeth Moore, of Old Hall, Radnorshire.

*Died.*] At Tenby, John Bennett, esq. late of Hereford.

At Cardiff, 58, Mrs. Load, late of Bristol, justly regretted.—82, Mr. Alexander Wilson.

At Milford, Mrs. Burney, wife of Capt. B. deservedly lamented.

At Llanelly, 67, Capt. R. Bond, deservedly regretted.

At Pathgoley, Radnorshire, John Pugh, esq. greatly lamented.—At Hay, Breconshire, 72, Thomas Howell, a much esteemed member of the Society of Friends.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Married.*] At Edinburgh, J. Tait, esq. to Miss Sitwell.—John Cross Buccanan, esq. of Aucrintoshan, Dumbartonshire, to Jane, daughter of Andrew Wardrop, of Madeira.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Lady C. A. McDonald, daughter of the Earl of Mount Edgecombe.—The Rev. Robert Gillan, author of the Views of Modern Astronomy and Geography, a Compendium of Ancient and Modern Geography, &c.

#### IRELAND.

A Company for establishing the Pottery Manufacture in Ireland is about to be formed. The capital stock is to consist of 100,000*l.* in 4000 shares of 25*l.* each.

A meeting was lately held in Londonderry to petition the Legislature for an inquiry into the management of the Irish Society, in the Corporation of London; the parties contending that it ought to be liable to the repairs of the Cathedral, it being instituted for promoting the Protestant Religion in Ulster, and endowed for that purpose with lands, &c. now producing

ducing 8,000*l.* per annum, of which no part is spent in Ireland.

*Married.*] James Lenox W. Napier, esq. of Loughcrew, county of Meath, to Selina, daughter of Sir Gray Skipwith.

*Died.*] At Dublin, Mrs. Brownlow, widow of the Right Hon. William B.; 87, Mrs. Elizabeth Coultman.

At Limerick, Capt. R. W. Parker, R. N.

At Kilmanock-house, county of Wexford, T. B. Houghton, esq.—At Brook-watson, near Nenagh, 87, John Watson, esq.—Lately, at Nenagh, Tipperary, the Rev. Thos. O'Meara. He was for many years chaplain to the present king. He was said to have been near obtaining a mitre through the influence of Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke; but was rejected on account of the Milesian "O" prefixed to his family name.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

In Africa, Mr. John Forbes, in whom botanical science has sustained a severe loss. He was sent out by the Horticultural Society of London, with the squadron commanded by Captain William Owen; the object of which was to make a complete survey of the whole eastern coast of Africa. Such an expedition afforded too favourable an opportunity to be omitted by the Horticultural Society to send out an intelligent collector, and Mr. Forbes, whose zeal as a botanist was known to the Society, was fixed on as a proper person to accompany it. His extensive collections made at the Cape of Good Hope, Delagoa Bay, and Madagascar, were received by the Society in high preservation, and by their magnitude and variety evinced the unremitting attention which he had paid to the objects of his mission. With the approbation of Captain Owen, and with a zeal highly creditable to his own character, although not instructed by the Society, he engaged himself to form part of an expedition which was proceeding from the squadron, up the Zambezi River, on the eastern coast of Africa. It was intended to go about eight hundred miles up the river in canoes, and the party was then to strike off southwards to the Cape. It was in this progress up the Zambezi that Mr. Forbes died, in the twenty-fifth year of his age.

At Paris, M. Langles, Member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, and an ingenious investigator of Oriental antiquities. With equal capacity and application, he had collected materials from Asiatic authors, so as to compose one of the most complete libraries extant on Oriental books of voyages, history, and literature. This library formed a rendezvous, on the first and third Tuesday of every month, to a number of distinguished characters, scientific and lite-

rary, of all countries. From his profound and extensive erudition, and benevolent disposition, M. L. was held in the highest esteem; and the numerous labours which employed his pen, had secured the public attention and applause. He was conservator of MSS. in the King's Library, conductor of the Special School of Oriental Languages, professor of the Persian, and president of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, and of that of Geography. He had presided at this last institution twelve days before his death.

Also at Paris, in his 58th year, M. Chaussard. He was born Jan. 29, 1766, his father being the king's architect. His juvenile studies were at the College of St. Jeande Beauvais, under the author of "L'Origine des Cultes," after which he appeared as an advocate at the bar. At the age of 21, he published an "Essay on the Penal Laws." He adopted moderate and liberal revolution principles; and, as French commissary in Belgium, at Brussels, formally united its provinces to France. Soon after, he was made Secretary to the Committee of Public Safety, and to the mayoralty of Paris. His zeal, in these functions, in rendering services to individuals, was dangerous to himself, and he was three times placed on the Proscription List by Robespierre. After this, he was made Secretary General to the Commission of Public Instruction; but he had scarcely traced out the first plans of its organization, when the place was suppressed. His pen then became the instrument of his labours, and he wrote for the booksellers, but never sold his name. His work on the House of Austria was purchased by the Minister of War, and distributed by order of government, as was also his "Translation of Arrian's Expeditions of Alexander." His friend Fourcroy procured for him the place of Professor of Belles Lettres at Ronen. After some other changes, he lived partly retired, contenting himself with a moderate fortune, inherited from his father.

At Petersburg, 67, M. Steibelt, the musical composer. He was a native of Berlin. Early in life he manifested very decided talents for music. He subsequently visited Paris, London, and Petersburg. At Paris he wrote a ballet, called "La Retour de Zephyr," and an opera, "La Princesse de Babylone," both of which were successful: and for the Theatre Feydeau, he wrote "Romeo et Juliette." In the year 1797 he was in London, and performed at the Concerts, under the direction of Salomon. On the 20th Jan. 1805, he produced his ballet called "La Belle Laitière, ou Blanche Reine." Steibelt finally visited St. Petersburg, where he subsequently resided.